The New-York Times.

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LATER FROM RICHMOND.

Final Adjournment of the Rebel Congress.

Defection and Disappearance of Vice-President Stevens.

Rebel Accounts of Sheridan's Operations.

Efforts to Repair the James River Canal.

Organization of Colored Troops in Richmond.

Situation of Affairs in North Carolina.

UNION FORCES GATHERING IN MOBILE BAY.

An Immediate Attack on that City Expected.

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR DANA.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 16, 1865.

The subjoined dispatches have been received at this Department.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Va., Saturday, March 18.

The Richmond papers of to-day are received.

The Confederate Congress adjourned *sine die* at 3 o'clock to-day.

The President of the James River Canal calls on the farmers of Virginia to aid in repairing the canal.

The Augusta, Ga., papers, say that A. H. STEPHENS has been in Georgia for ten days or more, that he has not yet been heard from, and that they hope this silence will not continue.

Vigorous efforts are making at Richmond for the organization of colored troops.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Richmond *Whig*:

MONDAY, Saturday, March 4.

This city is strongly menaced. Gen. MAHONE has issued a circular advising the people to prepare for the expected attack. He urges the non-combatants to leave. The Exchange Commission yesterday evening received information of the arrival in the bay of a large number of prisoners from Ship Island and New-Orleans. They are expected here to-day. Maj. COWALL will affect such arrangements as will embrace all prisoners captured in this department.

MOBILE, Sunday, March 5.

One hundred and seventy-six navy and army exchanged prisoners arrived in this city last night.

MOBILE, Thursday, March 9.

A transport containing two thousand troops entered the Bay yesterday, through Grant's Pass.

MOBILE, Saturday, March 11.

Fourteen vessels were added to the fleet to-day, making twenty one in sight of the city. Great activity prevails with the enemy in Lower Bay. There is every indication of an early attack. The enemy have fired a few shots at both shores.

FROM GEORGIA—ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE ON THE MILITARY QUESTION.

MACON, Saturday, March 4.

The House of Delegates have adopted a resolution requesting Congress to repeal the Conscript law, and accept men from the State under officers of their own choice, by yeas, 61; nays, 48.

SHERIDAN'S RAID—DAMAGE TO THE CANAL, ETC.

The Lynchburgh papers of Monday and Tuesday bring us some of the details of the raid through the upper country, which, in view of the fact that SHERIDAN has communicated with Gen. GRANT from Columbia, we conceive to be puerile to withhold, and we therefore lay them before our readers.

The *Virginian* says that the Yankee division sent in that direction followed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as far as Buffalo River, burning the railroad bridge at that point. Every bridge between Charlottesville and Buffalo, a distance of more than forty miles, has been destroyed, and much of the track torn up, though the extent of the damage done has not yet been ascertained. The nearest approach they made to Lynchburgh was new Glasgow, seventeen miles distant, where a small party of them burnt the railroad depot.

On Wednesday a party, estimated at from two to three thousand, appeared at Bent Creek, supposed to be making for the south side of the James River. The fine bridge over the river being burned on their approach, they contented themselves with loud curses upon our reserves, who were stationed on the other side of the river. They burnt the boat of the James River Company at Bent Creek.

They had captured four of our scouts that were left in the hands of an equal number of their troops, who being cut off from the main force by the burning of the Tye River bridge gave themselves up to their prisoners, and were brought to this city.

The raiders burned every mill they could find along the James River, destroyed all the tobacco and tobacco houses, and carried away all the horses and negroes they could lay their hands upon. They shot about 300 of their broken-down horses on the plantation of W. B. CABELL, below New-Market, and of course took off all the horses belonging to that gentleman they could find. It is said that about three hundred Yankees crossed the river opposite Columbia on Friday, but retreated to the north side immediately.

The *Republican* of to-day, says that the raiders commenced at Bent Creek the work of destruction to the Canal, which is reported to be very badly damaged from about twenty-five miles below here to Columbia and possibly farther down toward Richmond. Every lock on the canal is said to have been destroyed. In several places the banks have been blown away. The aqueduct at Columbia is said to be badly damaged.

The destruction of private property along the route of the raiders is represented to be immense. The people were stripped of horses, negroes, and meal and bread, and many were left without a morsel of food.

THE SITUATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Our Danville and North Carolina exchanges, received yesterday, threw some light upon the situation of affairs in North Carolina.

We venture to copy some of their statements to relieve the solicitude of our own deeply interested people, without conveying more important to the enemy than their most intelligent readers have already inferred from previous developements, nor now may be in possession of.

The Danville *Register* of Tuesday says that our forces have probably withdrawn from Kinston and may be preparing to evacuate Goldsboro. Goldsboro was all right yesterday afternoon.

The Raleigh *Standard*, of the same date, the 14th, says that Fayetteville was occupied several days since by the enemy in force. It is reported that the cotton factories were burnt, but we have nothing as to the arsenal or as to the treatment of the people at that place. Kinston is now in possession of the enemy, and Goldsboro is seriously threatened. Our troops have contested the ground at various points with their accustomed courage and endurance. We believe the forces of the enemy will be met some point south of Raleigh.

The Goldsboro *State Journal* of Sunday contains the following significant paragraph: "The editor of this paper is about to leave—his readers know why. In the course of a short time he hopes to meet them again. He feels he has been somewhat odious to the enemy, and he does not regret his course. They can't trust him. He lives in hopes of being, as he was, 'The newspaper press in the Confederacy.'"

The Danville *Register*, of Wednesday, remarks that SHERMAN and SHERIDAN have greatly decreased the number of newspapers published in the country. In Virginia we have daily papers issued from four points, Richmond, Lynchburgh, Danville and Clarksville. The number have been largely entailed in North Carolina. Wilmington Fayetteville and Goldsboro are in the hands of the enemy.

The Yankees now have a paper at Wilmington. Some think that Raleigh, too, may go, then Greensboro' and Charlotte and some smaller places will be alone left in South Carolina—it is even worse. The *Mercury* was removed from Charleston sometime before the occupation of the city by the enemy, and the *Courier* which remained was taken in charge by the Yankees, notwithstanding it opposed the nullification in '32, and is now issued as a Yankee newspaper. All the papers in Columbia have been discontinued. The *South Carolinian* is now published at Charlotte, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Friday, March 10—1:30 P. M.

To-day we have added Fayetteville to the list of the cities that have fallen into our hands. HARDEE is said to have 20,000 men, and withdrew across the river yesterday and last night. He is reported en route for Raleigh.

The rebels skirmished in the town and fired artillery upon the houses occupied by women and children. They burned a bridge at this place, and removed all the public stores up by railroad they could.

Gen. SHERMAN is here and well. Many men are wanting shoes and clothing, yet the army never was in better condition.

(Signed,) O. O. HOWARD, Major-Gen.

FROM CITY POINT.

Arrival of Distinguished Visitors—Better Weather—Immense Express Business—Whereabouts of Sheridan, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., March 16, 1865—3 P. M.

Quite a distinguished party, composed of about 16 ladies and gentlemen, arrived here an hour or two ago, by the *River Queen*, Capt. BRADDOCK Commander. Among them I find Secretary Stanton, lady and son Surgeon-Gen. Barnes and lady, Hon. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, with his lady and son, Maj. Mack, Lieut.-Col. Crosby, Col. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Von Hoffman, Mr. Geoffroy, and others whose names may have escaped me.

About the same time we had quite an influx of salt-water heroes, including gallant names already world-renowned. Among these are Commodore H. H. BELL, Port-Captains ALEX. A. M. PENNOCK, PERCIVAL DRAYTON, JAMES ALDEN, THORNTON A. JENKINS, and MELANCTHON SMITH.

There is nothing new to add to the regular dispatches sent you by mail-boat this morning; except that the clouds which have been threatening us for two or three days past, are breaking in every direction, and the warm sun—unusually warm for this season—is drying up all the roads with wonderful rapidity.

The extraordinary rush upon the Adams' Express Company, which has been going on for the last fortnight, ever since the advent of the Paymasters, has not yet ceased; and in spite of the large amount of work being done at the new "money order" department, there does not seem to be the slightest diminution in that of this old and popular establishment. To give some idea of the business transacted at Adams' Express Company during such times as these, it is only necessary to state that it is no uncommon thing for them to receive and dispatch, to anxious families at home, from three to five thousand packages daily, averaging $100 each; or, in other words, the enormous sum of from $300,000 to $500,000.

I am told that in this goodly work of transmitting money from soldiers to their families, (and, to the honor of our soldiers be it said that a large majority of the army punctually fulfil this domestic duty,) the Chaplains are found exceedingly active and efficient, some of them not unfrequently collecting, and individually bringing in from $18,000 to $30,000 at a time. Among those I have heard prominently mentioned are: Rev. Mr. ADAMS; Father WILLETT, of the Sixty-Ninth New-York; Rev. Mr. CARR, of the Fourth New-York Heavy Artillery, and Mr. HENRY C. HOUGHTON, independent relief agent of the Christian Commission. The Express Company is at present under the efficient management of Mr. EDWARD G. WESTCOTT.

We are gladdened by the news brought us by the Secretary of War, that SCHOFIELD has positively effected a junction with SHERMAN. We have also the most encouraging news from SHERIDAN, but it is not true that he is already at the White House, in spite of all the counter-reports you may have heard. Where he *may soon* be, there is no telling, for SHERIDAN'S movements are as capricious and irresistible as those of a tornado; but if we enter upon the possibilities of where he may next appear, I don't believe that even Richmond itself can safely be counted out of his reach.

The rebels still persist in not exchanging papers, and this is the third day that I am unable to send you any. It *may* be only what they say—a wish to exchange with us, *date for date*; but I must confess that in the present critical aspect of affairs with the rebel army, I cannot help suspecting a far deeper design in this movement. What, if they should, *even now*, be withdrawing their troops stealthily from Richmond to hurl them against SHERMAN—hoping to do so before we could overtake and prevent them? and what if this newspaper difficulty be got up expressly to keep us in the dark, respecting their movements, while the scheme is in operation?

J. R. HAMILTON.

RAIDING IN VIRGINIA.

Expedition up the Little Uocmico River.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POINT LOOKOUT, MD., Monday, March 15, 1865.

The flagship *Metamora*, having on board Brevet Brig.-Gen. ROBBINS, and a fleet of loaded army boats arrived here to-day on their return from a raid up the Little Uocmico River, Va.

The fleet left their anchorage at Piney Point, Md., yesterday morning, in convoy of two army gunboats and the naval gunboat *Jacob Bell*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. COOK, flagship of the Second Division Potomac Flotilla. Ascending the Little Uocmico until they reached Kingsale wharf, a force of infantry and cavalry were landed, which immediately started on a raid inland, scouring the country of everything that could be made use of in giving aid and comfort to Lee's army at Richmond, and destroying what they could not bring with them. During the day they suddenly came upon some parties of MOSBY'S guerrillas, whom they scattered, capturing and wounding a number of them, and also releasing a number of conscripts that had been taken the day before and were on their way to Richmond.

They were fired upon several times along their route by a concealed foe and had several men wounded. The objects of the expedition being accomplished they returned to the point from which they started, by morning had all embarked and arrived here at about noon to-day. The decks of the *Jacob Bell* were covered by a motley crowd of contrabands that had been assisted off in her boats, during yesterday and this morning, bringing their household and kitchen furniture, quantities of poultry, provisions, dogs, &c., with them. The contrabands, with their effects, were handed here and turned over to the Provost-Marshal. Where Gen. ROBBINS' hand will next fall is yet to be seen. Such a force and such a man has long been needed to clean out this garden of treason and blockade-running that exists so near our own border.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

More of Our Returned Union Prisoners—Names of the Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 16, 1865.

Several thousand more of our exchanged prisoners have arrived at Annapolis since my last report—no less than nine transports being in the swing at once. But even a list of the names of these martyrs for the Union, much as it might interest their immediate friends, would be too much of a burden on your columns. A very heavy mail of letters goes forward to-day. As soon as the men find a chance to write to their friends they are doing so—writing materials and every facility being afforded them. Their first business, however, is to doff their rags and filthiness, and, after giving themselves a thorough cleansing, put on a new suit of Uncle Sam's clothing. They next call upon the Paymaster for their arrears of pay, and in a few hours after that they are at the Post-office.

I give you a list of the officers just returned, as follows:

Maj G Wranzer, 22d N Y Cav.	Lieut S O Cromack, 77th N Y.
Maj John W Young, 76th N Y.	Lieut Wm Black, 43d N Y.
Capt E H Green, 107th Penn.	Lieut D L Wright, 61st Ind.
Capt Aaron Haack, 65th N Y.	Lieut C F Robinson, 80th O.
Capt Andrew Smith, 21st N Y.	Lieut O E Dickinson, 15th N Y Cav.
Capt W W Stephenson, 155th N Y.	Lieut Eugene Gallagher, 1st N Y Vet Cav.
Capt E R Mackay, 18th Penn	Maj John H Filler, 58th Pa.
Capt A Bery, 3d Md Cav.	Capt Jas Metzgar, 85th Pa.
Lieut Geo B Lodge, 53d Ill.	Capt D W Mullin, 101st Pa.
Lieut Herman Solbrig, 96th Penn.	Lieut Chas G Hampton, 15th N Y Cav.
Lieut Eugene Haanel, 2d Md Art.	Capt E J Matthewson, 16th Conn.
Lieut Andrew J Denning, 7th N Y Art.	Lieut Jules Fontaine, 73d Penn.
Lieut John B Leacock, 7th Penn Rifle Corps	Lieut Chas A White, 13th Penn Cav.
	Lieut Adam Hanf, 45th N Y.

The stories related by these veteran officers would fill a volume of thrilling interest. I saw one who had been a prisoner ever since the battle of Gettysburgh, and was among the six hundred compelled to stand under fire during GILLMORE'S bombardment of Charleston. Another, who had served in Florida under Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM, related to that officer that he had escaped seven times from the rebel prisons, and had been seven times recaptured. At one time he and several comrades were pursued with bloodhounds; one of their number, being overtaken, was actually *torn in pieces by the dogs* before assistance could be rendered him.

Several cases of extreme hardship have come under my observation, which I have no doubt will be promptly redressed by the War Department. In these cases, officers who have served as such, been made prisoners as such, and whose names are borne on their regimental rolls as such, are nevertheless left quite destitute of resources because they have never been formally mustered into the service of the United States. In one case the officer had preserved during his long imprisonment the original order to "muster in," but had not been able to find the mustering officer. Justice requires that these cases be promptly attended to, as all such are without means now of any kind.

I am informed that Capt. C. W. DAVIS, now commanding at the College-green Barracks, and whose term of service has expired, has been appointed an Assistant Quartermaster. He has been at Annapolis, commanding at College-green, since Oct. 1.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Views of the Battle Near Swift Creek, by one of the Participants Therein.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

IN FRONT OF KINSTON, N. C., March 17, 1865.

We had a hard fight with the enemy on the 8th inst., at Swift Creek. All of our regiment were either killed or captured, except about 200 men. We were attacked on our flank by three brigades and one regiment, and surrounded. There were about 500 of our regiment together when attacked, and the remainder of us were on picket and skirmish line. All of our company who were there and who escaped from the enemy, were E. J. MOSES and myself. MOSES was taken prisoner with the rest of the company, but he gave them the slip and came in safe. I barely escaped being captured, but by a bold dash made by three of us, we got the start of the Johnnies. We ran, loading our pieces as we went, with the rebels in hot pursuit, and as soon as our guns were loaded we would dodge behind a tree and fire. In that manner we "laid out" a number of them, and became separated from the remainder of the prisoners, but they all "threw lead" like the d——l. I lost all my clothes, knapsack, papers, &c., but did not think we could get off as well as we did. Only one of us three who were together was wounded, and he was hit by a ball in his hip. Capt. BASSETT, of our company, was shot, and I think died on the field. The Major of our regiment was wounded in the hip. A number of our company were shot dead on the skirmish line, and I got a ball through my pants and coat-tail—that is all that's the matter with me. I am satisfied with that. I reckon they wont get this child to starve in their dreadful prisons.

After the battle of the 8th, our army fell back to the point where we now are, and threw up breastworks; and it is well we did so, for the rebels pitched into us on our left flank, on the 10th, at about 11 A. M., en masse; but our infantry and artillery fire mowed them down most terrifically. They rallied three times, but we slaughtered them as at first; then our boys sprang over the works with a yell, and surrounded and took prisoners about three hundred of them. In about an hour afterward the attack was repeated on our right; our artillery was run off to that point in a body, and the rebels were again repulsed with the loss of even more prisoners than we took on the left. Then followed an attack on our centre, but that failed to budge our skirmishers, who were posted thickly behind trees and in rifle-pits. Both battles, on the 8th and 10th, were in the woods. The rebels fell back at night, and it is likely have gone to Goldsboro', as two of Gen. SHERMAN'S scouts have reached here, and state that SHERMAN is near that place. We shall start for Kinston to-day I think.

Gen. CARR was right around among the boys yesterday when we were fighting, and I heard him say "Give them h——l, boys!" "wait until they come up close, and then each drop your man." The next we would see of him, he would be running toward the artillery and delivering his orders himself. He is a "brick," I reckon. Our works here are over three miles in length; so you can judge about what an army we have. I think there are something like 20,000 men in it, but am not certain. Our loss was not large yesterday. On the 8th our regiment numbered 1,400 men—one company was left on guard at Newbern—and now of all those men we cannot find more than 200. I am as ever yours.

H. F. F., Co. A, 13th Conn. Vols.

FROM CHARLESTON

Beat of the Juniata Capsized—Dredging for Torpedoes—Reduction of the Fleet.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, March 13, 1865.

On the 7th instant, a boat belonging to the steamer *Juniata*, Commander JOHN J. ALMY, having in it Acting Master CHARLES H. HAMILTON, Acting Master's Mate ANDREW F. TRAPP, and ten seamen, was capsized at Georgetown, S. C., while crossing the bar in a gale, and all were drowned except one seaman. The *Juniata* has been ordered to the Hamilton station.

On the 8th, the monitor *Catskill* left Charleston in tow of the steamer *Shenandoah*, but encountered a tremendous gale, sprung a dangerous leak, and must immediately have gone to the bottom, (as the *Shenandoah* draws too much water to have been able to return into this port with her,) but for the timely presence of the steamer *Acacia*, which observed the signal of distress, and took the monitor in tow and brought her back to Charleston, where she is now undergoing repairs.

The tugs of Admiral DAHLGREN'S fleet are busy every day now, in dredging for torpedoes, many of which have already been taken up. The work is carried on under the direction of Capt. GRAY, the rebel officer who superintended the work of putting them down. It is dangerous duty. While engaged at this business, on the 11th, the tug *Jonesville* was blown out of the water, a torpedo having exploded within a few feet of her. No one was killed, but several were injured, and most of those on board were blown into the water.

The South Atlantic Blockading squadron has accomplished, by the aid of Gen. SHERMAN, the duty assigned it, or, rather, the most difficult part of that duty. But few places now remain to be blockaded. Consequently the fleet is undergoing large reductions. The monitors *Monadnock, Mahopac, Lehigh, Sangamon* and *Montauk* have been sent to reinforce the iron-clad fleet of James River. The steamers *Memphis, Mohican, South Carolina, Shenandoah* and *Cambridge* have also gone North, for duty or for repairs.

One result of this reduction of vessels will probably be the sending of a Commodore to relieve Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN, who has had command here ever since the relief of Rear-Admiral SAMUEL DU PONT, nearly two years ago. It is unfortunate for the Admiral, that in consequence of the failure of contractors for vessels to fulfill their contracts, he has never been furnished with sufficient force to enable him to enter Charleston Harbor, defended as it has been with more than four hundred pieces of artillery, and any number of submarine obstructions. The Admiral, however, has been steadily rising in the estimation of his officers, and has lived down the opposition which certain disparaging critics endeavored to place upon him.

The City of Charleston is resuming, with remarkable rapidity, the activity of former times. The crowds that throng King-street are daily increasing. The expression of ill-will on some faces, of grief on others, and of stolid indifference on others, which was noticeable immediately after the evacuation, is now no longer visible. Men are returning to their homes and pursuits, opening their shops and resuming their former interest in local and general affairs.

The colored people feel that "the year of jubilee has come" indeed, and their meetings are the scenes of profoundest emotion. Rev. MANSFIELD FRENCH and Mr. JAMES REDPATH addressed them on Wednesday last, and another meeting is announced for next Thursday.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

Sketch of his March Through South and North Carolina.

The following brief synopsis gives a general idea of the doings of SHERMAN'S army from the time of leaving Savannah until their arrival at Fayetteville, N. C.:

Gen. SHERMAN'S great campaign through the interior of South and North Carolina has been attended with extraordinary results, which may be summed up as follows: Fourteen cities, hundreds of miles of railroad, and thousands of bales of cotton have been burned; 85 cannon, 4,000 prisoners and 25,000 negroes have been captured, and over fifteen thousand white and black refugees have been set free. Gen. SHERMAN moved his army in two columns, each strong enough to resist any force the enemy could bring against him, yet moving sufficiently near together to concentrate should a large force threaten either. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, commanded by Gens. LOGAN and BLAIR, both under Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD, formed the right wing of the army. The left was under Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, comprising the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, commanded by Gens. WILLIAMS and DAVIS. On the extreme left, and partly in advance was KILPATRICK'S cavalry. SHERMAN'S first object was to destroy the network of railroads running through South Carolina, connecting Charleston with Richmond, Augusta, Columbia and other important points. In this he fully succeeded, compelling them to evacuate Charleston, and rendering Augusta and other points of no military value to the enemy. The right wing, after destroying the railroads communicating with Charleston, pushed directly for Columbia, which was occupied on the morning of the 17th of February. It was discovered, on advancing through the city, that WADE HAMPTON had had large quantities of cotton piled in the street, the bales having been cut open, the cotton pulled out loosely, and all ready for the torch. In several places it was actually on fire. A high wind was blowing at the time, which had scattered the cotton through the trees, and on the house-tops and piazzas, and verandahs, the effect being in many places as if a snow storm had fallen on the city. The cotton had been fired by the rebels, and notwithstanding the efforts of our troops to stay the flames, a great part of the city was laid in ashes before the following morning, nearly 3,000 houses being destroyed. The day following, the arsenal and public buildings were destroyed. SHERMAN found 43 heavy guns, 5,000 stand of small arms, 12,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, and a great portion of machinery that had been sent there from Charleston for safety at the time of the evacuation of that place. The machine shops, which were of vast importance, ordnance stores of all kinds, one complete battery of Blakely guns with caissons and limber chests, were destroyed and thrown into the river.

On Feb. 20 the enemy resumed its march northward, proceeding toward Charlotte, destroying the railroad as it went. Winnsborough, 23 miles from Columbia, was reached on the 21st, and was found to be on fire, the torch having been applied to several buildings containing cotton. The town of Camden was next occupied—4,000 bales of cotton, together with immense amounts of Government property and several public buildings, being destroyed. On the 3d instant, Cheraw, on the northern line of South Carolina, about 90 miles from Columbia, was occupied. Here our forces captured twenty-five pieces of artillery, among which was a Blakely 32-pounder gun, with the inscription: "To the Sovereign State of Carolina, by a citizen abroad, March 4, 1861." They also captured twelve cars, one locomotive, eighteen tons of powder, several thousand bales of cotton and a large supply of stores. In the hospitals they also found about two hundred prisoners. From Cheraw the army marched directly to Fayetteville, where the United States arsenal and a large quantity of machinery, ammunition, stores, &c., were captured.

The left wing of the army, under Gen. SLOCUM, marched from Savannah toward the line of the Augusta Railroad, which was effectually destroyed, together with immense amounts of property along the route. Before reaching Columbia, the two wings of the army were united, and thenceforward proceeded in massed column.

The cavalry engagement of KILPATRICK with the rebel HAMPTON took place on the 10th inst., about 15 miles from Fayetteville. KILPATRICK'S camp was attacked by the whole of HAMPTON'S cavalry, with such impetuosity as to drive our men into a swamp in the rear of their headquarters. KILPATRICK himself, who was at the time asleep, managed to escape in pantaloons and slippers, hastily reformed his men, charged the enemy in turn, got possession of his guns again, turned them at once on his headquarters, and drove out the rebels. As they were leaving one end of the town, Kilpatrick entered by the other, got his flag and tied it on a staff, charged again, and completely routed the enemy, leaving sixty-eight of them dead on the field, killing Gen. AIKEN and taking a number of prisoners. Kilpatrick's loss in this affair, killed, wounded and missing, was less than 200, according to his official report. Two other cavalry fights of moment took place, the first, February 8th, when the First Alabama and Fifth Kentucky of Col. SPENCER'S brigade, KILPATRICK'S command, attacked Gen. HUGER'S Alabama brigade, composed of the Third, Ninth, Twelfth and Eighty-first Alabama, captured the general headquarters flag and five other colors, scattering the rebel brigade all over the country. The other action was in the attempt to gain a crossing of the Broad River, some distance above Columbia. Maj. ROWE and Capt. HAYES, of KILPATRICK'S Staff, with a small force, charged through the railroad bridge which the enemy had set on fire, and succeeded in saving it.

The day after SHERMAN'S arrival at Fayetteville, Capt. ANSWORTH reached that place from Wilmington on a tug, with dispatches from Gen. SCHOFIELD. Capt. ANSWORTH left Wilmington to move up the Cape Fear River, 120 miles, spite of the reports current that the river was filled with torpedoes and blocked up by trees, and by the rebel *Chickamauga* sunk across it, and that numerous rebel batteries were established at different points on the river. He made his trip up with entire safety, without losing a man, although continually fired into by the rebels along the shore.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Tax Commissioners' Health Bill and Paid Fire Department Bill—Broadway Parallel Railroad Bill—Miscellaneous.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 16.

Energetic efforts are made to push forward the Tax Commissioners' Bill, the Health Bill and the Paid Fire Department Bill. There was a protracted secret caucus (Union) last evening, to take into consideration, among other matters, the propriety of pushing through the above and other important measures by a party vote, if it should be found necessary. Only fifty-two members were present, many taking the ground that it was not necessary to caucus under the circumstances. Previous to passing resolutions making the above party measures, twelve members withdrew. There is much discussion to-day in regard to the measures in private circles, and the caucus has awakened a new interest in these subjects. It appears that there is a majority in the Assembly favorable to the Health Bill and the Paid Fire Department Bill, if indications can be trusted. From the present agitation of these matters also, it now seems probable that they will be brought before the Assembly for action without unnecessary delay.

The Assembly, after discussion, ordered to third reading last evening, what is termed the Broadway parallel railroad bill.

The following is the route proposed:

To commence at the foot of Thirtieth-street, North River, and running through and along Thirtieth-street to Eleventh-avenue; thence through and along Eleventh-avenue to Twenty-ninth-street; thence through and along Twenty-ninth-street to Broadway; thence through and along Broadway to Fourteenth-street; thence through and along Fourteenth-street to Fourth-avenue; thence through and along Fourth-avenue to Astor-place; thence through and along Astor-place to Lafayette-place; thence through and along Lafayette-place to Great Jones-street; thence through two blocks across Bond-street to Bleecker-street, at its junction with Crosby-street, or through Fourth-avenue to Bowery; thence through and along Bowery to Bleecker-street; thence through and along Bleecker-street to its junction with Crosby-street; thence through and along Crosby-street to Howard-street; thence through and along Howard-street to Elm-street; thence through and along Elm-street to Worth or Leonard or Duane streets; thence through and along Worth or Leonard or Duane streets to Centre-street; thence through and along Centre-street to Park Row; thence through and along Park Row to Spruce or Beekman streets; thence through and along Spruce or Beekman streets to William-street; thence through and along William-street to Beaver street; thence through and along Beaver-street to Broad-street; thence through and along Broad-street to South-street; thence through and along South-street to the Staten Island ferry; thence returning through and along Whitehall-street and Broadway to Beaver-street; thence through and along Beaver-street to Broad-street; thence through and along Broad and Nassau streets to Park-row; thence through and along Park-row to Centre-street; thence through and along Centre-street to Duane-street; thence through and along Duane-street to Elm-street; thence through and along Elm-street to Howard-street; thence through and along Howard-street to Crosby-street; thence through and along Crosby-street to Bleecker-street; thence through and along Bleecker-street to the Bowery; thence through and along the Bowery to Fourth-avenue; or through two blocks across Bond-street to Great Jones-street and Lafayette-place; thence through and along Lafayette-place to Astor-place, and through and along Astor-place to Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth-street; thence through and along Seventeenth-street to Broadway; thence through and along Broadway to Thirtieth-street; thence through and along Thirtieth-street to the North River, the place of beginning.

The Assembly passed this morning a bill "to prevent extortion and protect passengers in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Baggage Company. Section four of the bill is as follows:

SEC. 4. Said company are hereby authorized to keep and run so many carriages and vehicles as may be necessary for the accommodation of the public, in the conveyance of passengers and baggage to and from the steamboat landings and railway stations, or to or from any other places in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, to any other place in said cities, at rates to be fixed by said company, not to exceed the following: 50 cents for each passenger and 25 cents for each trunk from any point to any other point in the City of New-York below Fifty-ninth-street, and 25 cents for every passenger from any point below Fifty-ninth-street to any point above Fifty-ninth-street in said city; 50 cents for each passenger and 25 cents for each trunk from any point to any other point in the City of Brooklyn, and $1 50 including ferriage, from any point in either city to any point in the other city, and 25 cents for each trunk. Children under ten years of age, one-half rates shall only be charged.

There was a lively debate upon the bill providing to pay the members of the Common Council of New-York two thousand dollars salary each, this morning. The bill came up for a third reading. Mr. VAN BUREN urged that the Assembly should not pass a bill that would add one hundred thousand dollars to the taxes of New-York City, until additional knowledge had been gained in regard to the necessity existing for the passage of such a bill. He made no charges against the Common Council, but charges were made, and he desired that more knowledge should be gained in regard to expenditure of money before action should be taken. He desired that the bill should be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole, and moved that it should be so recommitted. Mr. J. L. SMITH, of New-York, could not see the propriety of his friend's (VAN BUREN) action in objecting to taxation. After the arguments that had been presented by him in favor of an appropriation for extension of the Croton Water Works, he did not see the consistency of objecting to this appropriation on the ground of its imposing an increased burden of taxation—Croton Water Works appropriation amounted to three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. STEWART regretted that he was compelled to differ from his friend, Mr. VAN BUREN, in regard to the bill. The bill was first introduced on the 15th of January last, and had passed the Senate with little or no opposition. It had come down to the House, and had been referred to a committee, and no objection to it had been made. It was well known that, in a large city like New-York, members of the Common Council had services to perform for which they ought to receive compensation, as an act of justice. Mr. MCDONALD desired to know whether the members of the Common Council had not accepted the position, knowing that they were to receive no compensation. Mr. STEWART admitted this, but stated that it had been expected that the Legislature would provide for their compensation. The debate was continued at some length mainly by New-York city members. Mr. SALMON favored the view taken by Mr. STEWART, Mr. KNEVAN that of Mr. VAN BUREN. The motion to recommit prevailed and the bill is put back on the general orders for the present.

The Sodus canal project, which proposes to complete a canal from Sodus Bay to a point on the Erie canal, thirty-five miles West of Rochester was reported to the House this morning "for consideration." A minority, including the chairman, of the committee on canals; may present an adverse report. This bill is in a critical condition as it has already passed the Senate, and has reached the decisive point in its fortunes. It is an old acquaintance in the Legislature.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 18.

Sundry remonstrances were presented against three cross-town railroads.

Bills were introduced to exempt bounty bonds from taxation, and to provide a home for sick and disabled soldiers, appropriating therefor the Marine Hospital grounds.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the construction of a Pneumatic Railway in New-York.

Also, for a tunnel railway in New-York.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 18.

The bill to improve Park-avenue, Brooklyn, was reported favorably.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the charter of the Republic Fire Insurance Company.

To incorporate the New-York Practical House Painters' Association.

Relative to bullion and bills of Exchange and promissory notes.

To incorporate the Merchants Exchange and News Room of the City of New-York.

Requiring Registers of cities to use stencil seals.

Adjourned.

THE SPRING FLOODS.

The Great Freshet in the Susquehanna River.

The Lower Part of Harrisburg Submerged.

The Loss Estimated at Many Million Dollars.

Travel Suspended in Central New-York.

No Trains on the Central Railroad Until Monday.

The Hudson River Road Broken Near Albany.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, March 17.

The flood in the Susquehanna River is unprecedented. The river is thirty inches higher than in the destructive freshet of 1846.

Thousand of timber logs, with millions of feet of sawed lumber, have already passed this point, being swept away by the flood.

Intelligence from the north and west of us indicates the most frightful destruction of property ever known in this State.

The public property on the streams emptying into the Susquehanna has suffered tremendously.

Bridges have been swept away, with dwelling-houses, storehouses, barns, &c.

This morning the bridges at Northumberland and Duncan's Island, and part of the bridges of the Pennsylvania Railroad above this city, were carried away.

A bridge, said to be from the Juniata River, is being borne with fearful violence down the stream.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge, which is also used by the Northern Central Railroad, is in imminent danger, several spans of it being two feet under water.

The river still continues steadily to rise, and it is impossible to resist the force of the flood.

No trains have passed through Harrisburgh from Pittsburgh or Philadelphia for the last twelve hours.

The lower part of Harrisburgh is completely under water.

Much suffering has been created among many poor families who live at Middletown and in the villages along the shore, clear to Columbia.

The destruction of private property and suffering among individuals is immense.

The fires in several of the furnaces in this city are quenched and the furnaces will chill.

All the lumber stocked at Marietta, Columbia and Middletown has been swept away.

Some of the streets in the lower part of the city, which were not approached by the flood of 1846, are in imminent danger of being overflowed.

Millions of dollars will not cover the loss already sustained.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 18.

Our latest reports from Harrisburgh state that the water in the Susquehanna River is thirteen inches higher than in the great flood of 1846.

Telegraphic communication closed with Harrisburgh at 12 o'clock, and the probabilities are that the line has been washed away.

DANVILLE, Saturday, March 18.

The most destructive flood ever known in these parts is now raging on the Northwest Branch of the Susquehanna. The railroad is submerged and all travel suspended. All the bridges on the West Branch, as far as Williamsport, are gone. The Lackawanna & Bloomsburgh Road is under water in some places ten feet. The canal in many places is completely destroyed. Half of Danville is under water, and the river is still rapidly rising.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 18.

After the interruption of telegraphic communication northward all day, owing to the carrying away of the telegraph cable in the Susquehanna River by the great flood, communication was resumed this evening, a corps of operators having been sent from this city to Havre de Grace and Plymouth, on the Cecil County side, dispatches being transmitted by boat across the river either way.

We have as yet received nothing definite as to the damage done by the flood, but all reports concur in making it very great.

IN NEW-YORK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, March 18.

One mile and a half of the Hudson River Railroad track in the vicinity of Schooback is washed away, and the company have issued an order suspending the running of all down trains. Up trains convey their passengers to Albany via the Hudson & Berkshire road.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 18.

Owing to the damage to the track between Castleton and Stuyvesant by the freshet, no trains have arrived or gone out on the Hudson River Railroad to-day.

Passengers are carried around from Hudson for the Berkshire road.

The New-York papers of this morning did not reach here until 6 o'clock this evening.

No trains have arrived here west of Fonda, Montgomery County, since Thursday afternoon, and none will be sent out for places beyond that point before Monday.

The Central Railroad tracks are more or less damaged between Fonda and Rome, and some bridges have been carried away; but large gangs of men are employed in repairing the road, and a telegram received from Fonda this evening says the tracks will be in running order as soon as the water falls sufficiently to enable them to see the tracks. The greatest damage done to this road is in the vicinity of Fonda, where three or four miles of the road has been washed away.

Telegraphing to points west of Fonda cannot be resumed before Monday of Tuesday morning.

No damage or detention is reported on the Harlem Railroad, or on the Susquehanna Railroad.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 18.

There will be no intermission of sales of the Seven-Thirty notes between the present issue, now nearly exhausted, and the issue of three hundred millions, payable in three years from the 15th of June. Those who invest before the 15th of June will receive interest up to that day, in advance of the time they subscribe, and their notes at the same time.

PREACHING IN CHARLESTON.—On Sabbath morning, the 5th instant, the Rev. S. L. HARRIS, Army Missionary of the American Tract Society, preached to a large congregation of soldiers and civilians at Dr. GILMAN'S Church, and in the evening to a colored congregation of some 1,500 in the church built by Mr.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Cotton at Augusta—Correspondence Between Gen. Hill and Mayor May—Who Raised the First Flag on Sumter—Miscellaneous.

Our files of Charleston and Savannah papers received by the *Arago*, furnish us the following extracts:

FROM SAVANNAH.

THE AUGUSTA COTTON—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MAYOR AND THE REBEL GEN. HILL.

From the Savannah Republican, March 13.

In a report of the proceedings of the City Council, we find the following highly important correspondence between ROBERT A. MAY, Mayor of Augusta, and Gen. D. H. HILL, regarding the large quantity of cotton now stored in that city, awaiting the torch of rebel incendiaries. The tone of the communication from the Mayor indicates a strong desire on the part of the owners of the cotton to preserve it, but Gen. HILL fears they intend to surreptitiously convey it inside our lines, and he tells them so in pretty plain terms:

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

His Honor the Mayor presented for the information of the Council the following correspondence with Gen. Hill, while commandant of this district, on the subject of cotton:

NOTE.—The resolutions referred to acknowledge the propriety of destroying the cotton in this city to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, but protest against its being fired in the streets, as being dangerous to the city in case it should become necessary to burn the cotton; and ask the General to remove it from the streets, and also for permission for the owners of cotton in this city to remove it to some place of safety in the interior, or to any place without the city limits, where it could be burned without detriment to the city.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, Ga., February 21, 1865.

Major-Gen. E. H. Hill:

SIR: In compliance with the direction of City Council of Augusta, I herewith tender to you a certified copy of the preamble and resolutions unanimously adopted by that body at its meeting on the 18th February inst.

Please give the matter your early attention and oblige. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. MAY, Mayor City of Augusta.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, Feb. 20, 1865.

Hon. R. H. May, Mayor of Augusta:

Your communication and inclosed resolutions of City Council have been received. In reply I have to state:

First—That the order for burning the cotton is from my superior officer, and not my own.

Second—That the piling of the cotton in the streets began when the division commander was present in the city, and, as I understood, by his direction, certainly without my knowledge or orders.

Third—The Council cannot but be aware that, with my utter inability to supply the troops with transportation, the removal of cotton by me is impossible.

Fourth—The Council must be equally aware that a large number of cotton holders endeavor to conceal cotton in the country, in cellars, outhouses, &c., and that a great deal has been floated down the river, all of which indicates a desire that it may fall into the hands of the enemy rather than be burned.

Fifth—If cotton is permitted to be removed for a short distance into the country, who will guarantee that it will not be concealed, to be reproduced upon the appearance of the enemy? Who will be responsible for me to my military superior for disobeying his order? Who will remove from me the accusations of my own conscience for neglecting my duty and thereby adding millions to the resources of our brutal enemies?

Sixth—The pressure upon transportation cannot last many days longer. It is to be hoped that, then, an honest and united effort will be made to remove to a distance a source of temptation to the enemy, of danger to the community, and of boundless corruption to the country.

It is confidently expected of your well-known patriotism and enlightenment that, as the guardian of the city, you will take the lead in the work of drying this fountain of evil. I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant, D. H. HILL, Maj.-Gen.

THE SHIPMENT OF RICE.

From the Savannah Republican, March 10.

On account of the very stringent orders issued from the Treasury and War Departments, that no goods of any kind whatsoever shall be allowed either to go in or out of Savannah, unless for the army, or under a strict military necessity, and then only in the following manner: first, to be signed by the General commanding, then said papers to be indorsed by the Secretary of War for shipment of the rice owned by the city was temporarily suspended. When so indorsed permission from the Secretary of Treasury will be given. Such being the orders, the Custom House at Hilton Head stopped even the city rice, a continuation of shipments for which Col. JULIAN ALLEN was the only authorized agent to ship for the city, he having Gen. SHERMAN'S own orders—with the agreement of the Mayor and Common Council—which authority is recognized by the Government at Washington. A copy of the Colonel's credentials had been left at the Custom-house, but was mislaid. We are happy to state that the mooted point has been satisfactorily settled, and everything relating to the philanthropic undertaking has been amicably arranged, so that Col. ALLEN can proceed to ship the rice as rapidly as the limited means of transportation will allow. The people of Savannah must ever entertain feelings of deep gratitude to Col. ALLEN, who has devoted himself for months in assisting to alleviate the misery and distress entailed upon innocent people by this unholy crusade against the American Government.

As for Col. ALLEN'S antecedents and character, we need say nothing, his reputation as a philanthropist and a loyal citizen are too well known throughout the country; and were encomiums necessary, his acts attest, better than idle newspaper notice, his true position.

THE FUEL SUPPLY COMMITTEE.

From the Savannah Republican, March 10.

The committee appointed by Dr. ARNOLD, Mayor, at the request of Gen. GROVER, and with whom the General is acting in concert, for supplying fuel, are now prepared to supply the citizens of Savannah with oak wood at ten dollars per cord, and pine at six dollars, delivered. The price of wood prior to the arrangement of the committee was, we learn, twenty dollars a cord, very scarce and difficult to obtain, even at those figures.

The committee now have eight hundred cords of wood on hand. They have not only reduced the price of wood one-half on oak and more on pine, but have supplied the charitable institutions with fuel, and some of the most indigent persons of the city, who are properly vouched for, free. The committee consists of gentlemen long residents of Savannah, and in initiating and putting into operation this enterprise, in connection with the military authorities, have exhibited a disinterested benevolence and kindness which, no doubt, is highly appreciated by the citizens generally. Indeed, all must feel that but for this arrangement our citizens would now be heavily taxed for fuel. The wood is furnished not on speculation, but at cost, delivered.

REFUGEES.

From the Savannah Republican, March 7.

We notice in our city quite a number of refugees, both male and female, from the upper part of the State, who have come into our lines either to go North or remain in Savannah. From them we learn that the Union feeling is increasing very rapidly, and that men who, six months ago, dared not give utterance to their sentiments, are now openly favoring reconstruction. Indeed, many large slave owners are not only willing, but prepared to yield their slaves and return back into the Union. They are heartily sick of the war; and although most, if not all, who own slaves, would prefer to retain them, yet rather than take the risk of losing them, they evince a strong desire for peace, even by giving up the negroes in order to save the balance of their property and once more enjoy the blessings of the Union.

REVIEW AND INSPECTION.

From the Savannah Republican, March 7.

On yesterday afternoon a review and inspection of the First and Second Brigades of the Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, took place just in the rear of the park in this city, in presence of Brig.-Gen. SETH WILLIAMS, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, and Gen. GROVER and staff, Gen. WILLIAMS being the inspecting officer. The troops all presented a fine appearance.

CAPTURED.

From the Savannah Republican, March 7.

On the 26th of January, while the United States steamer *Pontiac* was at Sister's Ferry, protecting the passage of Gen. SHERMAN'S army across the river at that place, Mr. C. A. UREN, third assistant engineer, Mr. F. ADAMS, acting gunner, and four of the crew who were on shore at the time, were captured by the rebels. After the army had left, Commander LUCE, of the *Pontiac*, in retaliation captured an equal number of rebels and attempted, through a flag of truce, to effect an exchange of them for his own men, but the rebels seemed to think that our men were worth the most, and that they ought to have an addition to the equivalent of man for man, and the effort proved abortive. The Yankees are without doubt prisoners within the rebel lines, and the rebel prisoners are in safe keeping in this city.

A CARGO OF COTTON.

From the Savannah Herald, March 7.

We stated in yesterday's paper that the ship *Lawrence* had got off from the breakers and gone to sea. This, as we have since learned, is a mistake. Saturday night about 12 o'clock, under sail, she floated off from the breakers, when the *Resolute* towed her into Cockspur Roads, assisted by Capt. MCGOWAN, of the United States Revenue steamer *Nemaha*, where she now lies with ten feet of water in her hold. The *Lawrence*, commanded by Capt. N. C. [illegible], is 1,000 tons burden, and had on board 2,375 bales Upland and Sea Island cotton. Her cargo will be discharged. The *Lawrence* is owned by Messrs. LAWRENCE, GILES & Co., of New-York.

MEETING AT BAILEY HALL.

From the Savannah Republican, March 8.

Quite an interesting meeting of colored people was held last evening at Bailey Hall to listen to the reading of one Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S masterly sermons, by Lieut. A. P. KETCHUM, of Gen. SAXTON'S staff. We were struck with the orderly conduct of all present, and the close attention paid to every sentence, which was eloquently rendered by Lieut. KETCHUM. These meetings are productive of much good, and it is a hopeful sign to witness the strong desire of our colored population to elevate their race. Rev. Mr. TIFFANY, of the U. S. Christian Commission, addressed the meeting in a few well chosen remarks, giving the audience appropriate advice, and warning them to beware of the temptations that surround these people in their new condition of life.

FROM CHARLESTON.

WHO RAISED THE FIRST FLAG OVER SUMTER?

From the Charleston Courier.

The following correspondence has been handed to us for publication:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, MOUNT PLEASANT, S. C., March 4, 1865.

Editors Charleston Courier:

GENTLEMEN: From statements made in your paper at different times, as also others in the Department and New-York, regarding placing the first flag on Sumter, as also in Charleston City, allow me to furnish the following facts which are incontrovertibly true.

The United States flag was first raised on Fort Sumter by myself, with a detachment of my regiment, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, fifteen men, at 7:40 o'clock on Saturday morning, Feb. 18, after which I proceeded to Fort Ripley, took down the rebel flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes; then proceeded to Castle Pinckney and hoisted the same flag there. I immediately started for the Atlantic Docks, Charleston, (Col. BENNETT being in my boat, having boarded me in the harbor between Sumter and Fort Ripley.) Arriving at the dock, my flag was immediately hoisted, and as the balance of the regiment arrived, in connection with a detachment of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, took possession of the post-office, citadel, arsenal and all public buildings.

The Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers was the first in the City of Charleston, and placed the first flag on its shores, as also on Sumter, Fort Ripley and Castle Pinckney. They formed the first guards in the city over all the public buildings and property, and, with the exception of the detachment of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, there were no other troops in the city for several hours afterwards.

I landed in the city of Charleston with fifteen men of the Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and although I am aware it is not modesty on my part to sound my own trumpet, but seeing so many false statements made in different papers, I cannot, in justice to my regiment, let so important a subject pass unnoticed, and allow parties already named by reporters to claim honors never deserved, and of which they in no way participated.

The flag mentioned in the foregoing is now in my possession.

By giving these few lines a place in your columns you will not only do simple justice to the Fifty-second Regiment, which can be verified by hundreds, but cause those to blush who have had the audacious assurance to connect themselves with a subject to them totally foreign.

JOHN A. HENNESSY,
Major Commanding Fifty-second P. V.

CAPTURED PROPERTY.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—Numerous applications for the restoration of captured property are daily received at these headquarters, the persons applying producing certificates of having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. So many of these cases have occurred as to lead to a suspicion that the desire to receive a horse or mule may have induced some unprincipled persons to profess loyalty, and take and subscribe to the oath, with no intention of being truly loyal citizens.

The President of the United States, by his proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, was pleased to pardon (with certain exceptions) such persons who have been engaged in rebellion as should take and subscribe to a certain oath. It is not understood that the expression "restoration of rights of property," in the proclamation referred to, means the restoration of property. Persons engaged in rebellion lost all right of property. By taking the oath prescribed, their right to hold property is restored to them, but no claim is given them by that act to property which has already passed into the hands of the Government, either by process of law or as a military necessity.

It is therefore announced that citizens of the United States applying for the restoration of property taken for the use of the Government, must be prepared to prove that they have remained loyal to the United States Government during the present rebellion, or that they held, at the time of the seizure, a certificate that they had already complied with the terms of the Proclamation. By command of

Brig.-Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.
LEONARD B. PERRY, First-Lieut. 55th Mass. Vols., A. A. Adjutant-Gen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Charleston Courier, March 13.

Four unsuspecting blockade-runners have fallen into the hands of the Union forces in the harbor since the hasty departure of the rebels from Charleston. They are the steamships *Syren*, *Duc de Chartres*, *Deer* and *Fox*. Rebel deserters are constantly coming into Gen. GILLMORE'S lines. Four hundred had arrived up to the 26th ult. All of Gen. SHERMAN'S supply vessels had been ordered from Hilton Head to some other point.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Sherman's March—Occupation and Destruction of Columbia—Massachusetts vs. South Carolina.

SHERMAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE OCCUPATION AND DESTRUCTION OF COLUMBIA.

From the Daily South Carolinian, (now published at Charlotte, N. C.,) March 7.

The arrival of a gentleman from Columbia, attached to this office, and the interesting facts of which he is the bearer, enable us to complete in this issue, the sad story of the fate of that fair city, the first chapter of which appeared in our paper of Sunday.

As before stated, the departure of our forces from Columbia took place on Friday morning, the 16th of February. The noisy excitement which had marked the preceding three days now gave way to those deeper emotions which found expression only in the heavy hearts and anxious faces of the people. Of the fate in store for them, all were alike ignorant; few were not fearful. Whether SHERMAN would carry out his threat to "burn the very stones" of the obnoxious State, or, on the contrary, pursue a mild and lenient course, were doubts which were yet to be solved. The citizens had not long to wait. The rear of our army having passed through between 10 and 11 o'clock, a white flag displayed soon after from the steeple of the City Hall announced the surrender of the town. About 12 the Federals entered. They had pontooned the river above or opposite Cotton Town, and with bands playing, drum corps beating, flags flying, and their men in step, the army marched down State-street to the Capitol-square. Here the celebrated "Star-Spangled Banner" was once more, amid much vocal patriotism, placed on exhibition from the roof of both the old and new State House. For the purpose of enhancing the theatrical effect of the scene, or of "adding insult to injury," or of gratifying some other curious fancy, the ceremony of raising the flag was, we are assured, performed by two negroes. The honor of first entering the city was claimed by the Fifteenth Corps. A singular feature of the military procession, and one of which we have heard no explanation, was the driving of a carriage profusely decorated with Northern flags in front of the column.

THE PILLAGE.

General good order and quiet attended the entry, but, as the troops were halted for several hours in Main-street, stores and dwellings soon became objects of much attention, and the work of plunder commenced. From this time until the last Yankee left town, person nor property were safe from the impolite intrusions upon their welfare. Stragglers, "bummers," pontoon men, and the riffraff of the army, were to be met in every street and almost every house. If they wanted a pair of boots they took them from your feet. Watches were in constant demand—in several instances being snatched from the persons of the best ladies in the city. Gentlemen on the street quickly learned to appreciate the old phrase "*tempus fugit*." Our cashier, the well-known Notary Public, P. S. JACOBS, Esq., was one of the pupils. He is said to have received two lessons; price—a watch each. Ear and finger rings were taken by force, and, in isolated cases, the dresses of ladies were torn from their bodies by villians, who expected to find jewels or plate concealed. Search for silver and provisions was made in every conceivable place. Ramrods were used as probes to indicate where boxes were buried, and gardens, outhouses, cellars, garrets, chimneys and nooks never thought of by anybody but a thief in search of plunder, were turned, so to speak, inside out. In one instance it is reported that a box of valuables worth a large amount was found under a door-step. We learn that the estimate of this character of property stolen is about two millions of dollars. Many of the robbers who perpetrated personal violence were intoxicated by liquor found in the city. Rev. Mr. SHAND, the Episcopalian clergyman, while conveying a trunk containing the communion service of silver from the church to the South Carolina College, was accosted by a Yankee and a negro, who compelled him, under a threat of death, to give it up, which was done. While one of the cups was afterward being used for drinking whisky, a Federal soldier (an Irishman) recognized the sign of the cross upon it, took it from the fellow and carried it to Rev. Dr. O'CONNELL, the Catholic clergyman, by whom it was restored to the owner. This description of pillage continued until the troops left.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

In the afternoon, the column which had occupied Main-street, moved into quarters in the various public grounds and vacant lots. No fires occurred on Thursday, save such as were ignited by our own officials. The first alarm on Friday was given soon after the entry of the enemy, and proceeded from the burning of a row of cotton on Main-street, between Washington and Lady streets. In fifteen or twenty minutes afterward, the jail, which had been used as a Confederate prison, was set on fire, the bells rang, the engines promptly rallied, and proceeded as usual to their work, which was uninterrupted, except by drunken soldiers, who here and there cut the hose with their [illegible], but all efforts to stay the flames were unavailing. Among the prisoners released was [illegible], the murderer [illegible], several men confined on the charge of counterfeiting, and, it is said, a Federal prisoner. Why he was not removed with his comrades does not appear. It is reported that he subsequently married a lady in Columbia.

The grand conflagration which destroyed the city commenced about dusk. The fire started near the rear of the jail. A high wind prevailed, and in a short time the flames were in full and unconquerable progress, spreading rapidly in three directions—up and down Main-street and eastwardly. The fire department again rallied, and from 10 until 2 o'clock in the morning the scene is described as appalling. The sky was one broad sheet of flame, above which, amid the lurid smoke, drifted, in eddying circles, a myriad of sparks. These falling, scattered the seeds of conflagration on every side. The monotone of the roaring, leaping, hissing tongues of flame, as they careered on their wild course, alone filled hearts with dismay. The air was like that of a furnace. Many of the streets were impassable. Frightened men, women and children ran in all directions, some only to flee again from the fresh attacks of the destroying element. Property thrown out of houses was either burned or stolen. Many of the Federal soldiers, maddened by liquor, dashed through the city with lighted torches, to enflame the dwellings yet untouched. Hell's furies appeared to have broken loose, and to be indulging in a diabolic revel.

Morning revealed to some extent the broad sweep of destruction—four thousand or more citizens were houseless and homeless. From the State House to Cotton Town, and an average of two or three squares on each side of Main-street, nothing but blackened ruins remained.

Every vestige of the once busy street was gone.

We can give but a limited description of the district burned.

Above the Capitol inclosure, it embraces the residences of Major THEODORE STARKE, Rev. Mr. SHAND, A. PALMER, Mrs. HUNT'S and Mr. HUNT. The old State House is destroyed; the new was but slightly damaged.

On Bridge-street, east—Among the sufferers are Mayor GOODWYN, F. G. GREEN, C. P. PELHAM and Col. JOHN BAUSKETT; Rev. Mr. LELAND'S house, the Episcopal Church, unburned; Sunday-school-room burned. Bridge-street, west—all, except Mrs. STRATTON'S house on the corner of Assembly, and a few small wooden tenements. This lady's house was saved by the Federals. The brick warehouses in the vicinity of the South Carolina depot, including the latter, all destroyed, together with the foundry of JOHN ALEXANDER, and Government Works near the bridge.

Lady-street, east—Burned to the residence of Maj. NIERNSEE, which, with the Presbyterian Church, is saved. The entire square on which Nickerson's Hotel stood is in ruins. West—The fire burned to the Congaree stables and stopped.

Washington-street, east—Burned from three to four squares to the house of Mr. JOHN SCOTT. The Methodist Church, parsonage, lecture-room, Dr. BOATWRIGHT'S, MARSHALL, SHELTON and others burned. The brick residence of Dr. REYNOLDS safe. West—One square burned.

Plain-street, east—Burned to the house of JAMES G. GIBBES, which is safe—about three squares. The Female College safe. The worst destruction is observable in this district. West—Burned from the corner to the second house below the Post-office; Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges gone.

Camden-street, East—The only house standing on the right hand for three squares, is a small tenement belonging to Mrs. TANNER. On the left-hand side, burned to the house of Mrs. RAWLS—two squares.

Blanding-street—Burned from and *including the Convent* to Mr. CAMPBELL BRYCE'S house. The house of Gen. JOHN S. PRESTON not burned. On the left, burned to Dr. NOWE'S. The Ladies' Hospital and Charlotte Depot in ruins. West—burned one square.

Above Blanding-street the principal burning was two squares east and one square west. The Sword factory and Col. CHILD'S house, corner of Boundary and Main streets, in ashes. Nearly the whole of Cotton Town ditto. Col. CHILD'S Saluda factory do. The Arsenal Academy and buildings are burned, except the dwelling of Capt. PATRICK; GLAZE'S Foundry was likewise destroyed, but his residence saved. The buildings were set on fire in detail. The last fires took place with several others on Saturday. No prominent residences were burned on Federal Hill.

INCIDENTS, ETC.

The Sisters of Mercy were removed from the Convent to the residence of Gen. PRESTON during the conflagration, by order of Gen. SHERMAN, who is reported to have been "burned out" no less than three times during the night. If true, he certainly ought to be a purified man.

While the fire was raging, many of the citizens took refuge in Sidney Park; some in the woods of the suburbs; but the next day the houses of those who had been spared were generally thrown open, and the sufferers invited to partake of such hospitality as circumstances would permit.

Several Yankees who were too much intoxicated to escape from the flames were burned to death. One of these was found in the office of the *South Carolinian* by our foreman.

Twenty-seven Yankees were instantly killed and about twenty more dangerously wounded on Saturday, while moving ammunition from the Arsenal magazine—an event which, with others that had occurred, threw a gloom over the entire army. One of their officers told our informant that they had lost more men in Columbia than during the entire campaign elsewhere.

During the stay of the enemy in Columbia, there was little communication between them and the citizens. About four hundred of the latter, mostly foreigners, are understood to have departed with them. The army left on Sunday evening, quietly and without demonstration of any kind, and with such secrecy that the soldiers themselves did not know their destination.

A few stragglers remained behind, who were captured by the citizens. Gen. SHERMAN left with the citizens between four and five hundred beef cattle for their support.

After the evacuation of the Federal army, JAMES G. GIBBES was requested to act as the Mayor, in the place of Hon. A. G. GOODWYN, who was prostrated by illness. That gentleman was performing the duties of the office at the last account. Many of the people are represented to be in destitute circumstances; but the citizens of Greenville and Newberry are understood to be moving promptly in their behalf. A committee from the former place have started to Columbia for the purpose. The refugees in Charlotte should do the same; and, as a preliminary measure, we invite an informal meeting of all such at our office, in the *Bulletin* editorial room, to-day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock.

DEVASTATION IN BARNWELL, S. C.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, March 1.

Mr. MALONEY, the Intendent of Blackville, has furnished us with some very interesting facts connected with the passage of the enemy through the neighboring district of Barnwell. Their recital now is but the repetition of a "twice-told tale;" yet they have been recorded for the interest of those who may come after us as exhibiting the diabolism of the foe with whom we have had to contend in our struggle for independence.

The Twentieth Army Corps, under command of SLOCUM, a genuine down-easter, from the cotton-spinning potato-patch Rhode Island, passed through Barnwell; and long will it be held in remembrance, that body of immaculate Yankee patriots. KILPATRICK'S cavalry were of course, the *avant couriers*, and disported themselves with that swaggering air peculiar to upstartish braggarts and cowards.

At Barnwell Court house the Yankees were extatic at the thought that they were punishing South Carolina. Neither age nor sex was spared insult, outrage and robbery. Buildings of all sorts were burned, although the ostensible order was that none but unoccupied houses were to be destroyed. Yet, from privates, the information was obtained that all fine residences were to be laid in ruins.

The Masonic Hall, a building detached from all others, was covered with oil and turpentine and then fired. Masons do not seem to abound in the Twentieth Corps.

The publisher of the Barnwell *Sentinel* lost heavily, but succeeded in saving some of his printing material by burying it.

Everybody was robbed indiscriminately—the aged, sick and helpless fared alike, being deprived of the last morsel of food. A party of Yankees, with several wagon loads of stolen supplies, approached the house of an old planter and inquired if he had seen any "rebs" lately. The gentleman, looking askance, answered with more than native cuteness, "Why, yes, there were forty or fifty over in the field a few moments ago." The arrant cowards did not pause to ascertain the truth, but quickly cut the traces and rode off at full speed on the mules.

In the little town of Blackville forty-three houses were destroyed. The Baptist Church was desecrated by the sacrilegious knaves, two balls being held in it, which were attended by a miscegenating crowd of niggers and Yankee officers. They then burned the Bible, hymn and Sunday-school books and the church ornaments. The Methodist Church fared no better, having been used as a stable. The post-office was sacked and the mails destroyed. No person was unmolested, and the Yankees had the names of several parties whom they designed treating with especial severity.

They all have a peculiar penchant for silver plate, gold watches and similar valuables. Every exertion was made to discover the places where these articles were secreted, and in most instances with astonishing success. They would examine rigidly fields and gardens, and in their nefarious pursuits rifled the graves in the churchyard. The graves of two negroes buried in the country were opened, and the bodies left disinterred.

Ladies lost all their wearing apparel, and little children likewise suffered. The heartless barbarians stole the under-clothing of Mr. MOLONEY'S infant, and took the shoes from the feet of his little daughter aged only five years.

It is true that those Northern vandals go about restoring the Union and cementing the ties of amity between the long alienated sections. That they are succeeding admirably must be allowed. They are doing precisely what we could wish—restoring union of sentiment among the people, awakening a determined spirit of resistance in all classes, and invoking upon their heads the indignation not only of civilized nations, but of a justly offended Almighty.

The spirit of the women of South Carolina seemed to astonish the Yankees. They could not comprehend the calm, heroic endurance of these high-born ladies, and they frequently remarked that, under all the outrage and insult and injury heaped upon them, they had seen no South Carolina woman in tears for the loss of property, or [illegible] the determination to stand by the cause of liberty.

The following is a copy of a Yankee document, to which some of our soldiers have had to subscribe. It is illegal and not binding:

PRISONER'S PAROLE.

I, ——, of Company —— Regiment —— of the so-called Confederate States army, captured in ——, do solemnly swear before Almighty God, the Sovereign Judge, that I will not bear arms against the United States Government, nor help, aid, or assist, either directly or indirectly, any person or persons, in making war against the same, until regularly exchanged as a prisoner of war, and that I will not, at any time communicate to any person information received while within the Federal lines, detrimental to the same.

Sworn and subscribed to before me in ——, Feb. —, 1865. [Signed,] JNO. B. LEE,
Major and Provost-Marshal Fourteenth Army Corps.

RELIEF FOR COLUMBIA.

[Dr. Nagle's Dispatch.]

AUGUSTA, Feb. 23, 1865.

The evidence of the terrible diabolism perpetrated by the Yankees in Columbia, continues to accumulate. The cries of ten thousand hungry, starving and homeless women and children appeal to the sympathies and benevolence of our people. The horrors that attended the destruction of Atlanta were ten fold repeated at Columbia. There are no horses, wagons, or any means of conveyance by which the people can leave the city and go where subsistance and shelter can be had. Unusually heavy rains during the past week have placed the roads in such condition that the sufferers cannot walk away from the desolated place. The people abroad should promptly send off their bounty to the Mayor of this city and relieve the awful distress of their afflicted people. Every effort is being made here to supply the wants of the sufferers and victims of SHERMAN'S accursed cruelty.

Gen. FRY despatched to-day to Columbia a large wagon train loaded with subsistance, and will send another heavy train to-morrow. He is promptly making every effort in his power to provide for the subsistance of the distressed in our sister city.

SHERMAN was north of Chester at last accounts, progressing very slowly.

A MESSAGE FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 16.

The following message was transmitted to Congress on Monday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

When informed on Thursday last that it was the intention of Congress to adjourn *sine die* on the ensuing Saturday, I deemed it my duty to request a postponement of the adjournment, in order that I might submit for your consideration certain matters of public interest which are now laid before you. When that request was made, the most important measures that had occupied your attention during the session had not been so far advanced as to be submitted for executive action, and the state of the country had been so materially affected by the events of the last four months as to evince the necessity of further and more effective legislation than was contemplated in November last.

Our country is now environed with perils which it is our duty calmly to contemplate. Thus alone can the measure necessary to avert threatened calamities be wisely devised and efficiently enforced.

THE DANGER OF THE REBEL CAPITAL.

Recent military operations of the enemy have been successful in the capture of some of our seaports, and in devastating large districts of our country. These events have had the natural effect of encouraging our foes and dispiriting many of our people. *The Capital of the Confederate States is now threatened, and it is in greater danger than it has heretofore been during the war.* The fact is stated without reserve or concealment, as due to the people, whose servants we are, and in whose courage and constancy entire trust is reposed; as due to you, in whose wisdom and resolute spirit the people have confided for the adoption of the measures required to guard them from threatened perils.

THE ONLY WAY TO SAVE THE CONFEDERACY.

While stating to you that our country is in danger, I also desire to state my deliberate conviction that it is within our power to avert the calamities which menace us, and to secure the triumph of the sacred cause for which so much sacrifice has been made, so much suffering endured, so many precious lives been lost. This result is to be obtained by fortitude, by courage, by constancy in enduring the sacrifices still needed; in a word, by the prompt and resolute devotion of the whole resources of men and money in the Confederacy to the achievement of our liberties and independence.

The measures now required to be successful should be prompt. Long deliberations and protracted debate over important measures are not only natural, but laudable in representative assemblies under ordinary circumstances; but in moments of danger, when action becomes urgent, the delay thus caused is itself a source of peril. *Thus it has unfortunately happened that some of the measures passed by you, in pursuance of the recommendations contained in my message of November last, have been so retarded as to lose much of their value, or have, for the same reason, been abandoned after being matured, because no longer applicable to our altered condition, and others have not been brought under examination.* In making these remarks, it is far from my intention to attribute the loss of time to any other cause than those inherent in deliberative assemblies, but only urgently to recommend prompt action on the measures now submitted.

We need for carrying on the war successfully men and supplies for the army. We have both within our country sufficient to attain success.

To obtain the supplies it is necessary to protect productive districts, guard our lines of communications by an increase in the number of our forces, and hence it results that with large augmentations in the number of men in the army, the facility for supplying the troops would be greater than with our recent reduced strength.

NECESSITY OF FILLING THE TREASURY.

For the purchase of supplies now required, especially for the armies in Virginia and North Carolina, the treasury must be supplied with means, and a modification of the Impressment Law is required. It has been ascertained by examination that we have within our reach a sufficiency of what is most needed for the army, and without having recourse to the ample provision existing in those parts of the Confederacy with which our communication has been partially interrupted by hostile operations. But in some districts from which supplies are to be drawn, the inhabitants, being either within the enemy's lines or in very close proximity, are unable to make use of Confederate Treasury-notes for the purchase of articles of prime necessity, and it is necessary that, to some extent, coin be paid in order to obtain supplies. It is therefore recommended that Congress devise the means of making available the coin within the Confederacy for the purpose of supplying the army. *The officers of the supply departments report that with two millions of dollars in coin*, the armies in Virginia and North Carolina can be amply supplied for the remainder of the year, and the knowledge of this fact should suffice *to insure the adoption of the measures necessary to obtain this moderate sum.*

THE IMPRESSMENT LAW.

The impressment law as it now exists prohibits the public officers from impressing supplies without making payment of the valuation at the time of impressment. The limit fixed for the issue of Treasury notes has been nearly reached, and the Treasury cannot always furnish the funds necessary for prompt payment, while the law for raising revenues which would have afforded means for diminishing if not removing this difficulty, was unfortunately delayed for several months, and has just been signed. In this condition of things it is impossible to supply the army, although ample stores may exist in the country. Wherever the owners refuse to give credit to the public officer it is necessary that this restriction on the power of impressment be removed. The power is admitted to be objectionable, liable to abuse, and unequal in its operation on individuals; yet all these objections must yield to absolute necessity. It is also suggested that the system of valuation now established ought to be radically changed. The legislation requires in such cases of impressment that the market price be paid; but there is really no market price in many cases, and then valuation is made arbitrarily and in a depreciated currency. *The result is, that the most extravagant prices are fixed, such as no one ever expects to be paid in coin. None believe that the Government can ever redeem in coin the obligation to pay fifty dollars a bushel for corn, or seven hundred dollars a barrel for flour.* It would seem to be more just and appropriate to estimate the supplies impressed at their value in coin—to give the obligation of the Government for the payment of the price in coin, with reasonable interest, or, at the option of the creditor, to return in kind the wheat or corn impressed, with a reasonable interest, also payable in kind, and to make the obligations thus issued receivable for all payments due in coin to the Government. Whatever be the value attached by Congress to these suggestions, it is hoped that there will be no hesitation in so changing the law as to *render it possible to supply the army in case of necessity* by the impressment of provisions for that purpose.

THE FINANCIAL COLLAPSE.

The measure adopted to raise revenue, though liberal in its provisions, being clearly inadequate to meet the arrears of debt and the current expenditures, some degree of embarrassment in the management of the finances must continue to be felt. It is to be regretted, I think, that the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury of a tax on agricultural income equal to the augmented tax on other incomes, payable in Treasury notes, was rejected by Congress. The tax would have contributed materially to facilitate the purchase of provisions and diminish the necessity now felt for a supply of coin.

The measures passed by Congress during the session for recruiting the army and supplying the additional force needed for the public defence, have been, in my judgment, insufficient, and I am impelled by a profound conviction of duty, and stimulated by a sense of the perils which surround our country, to urge upon you additional legislation on this subject.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

The bill for employing negroes as soldiers has not yet reached me, though the printed journals of your proceedings inform me of its passage. Much benefit is anticipated from this measure, though far less than would have resulted from its adoption at an earlier date, so as to afford time for their organization and instruction during the Winter months.

The bill for diminishing the number of exempts has just been made the subject of a special message, and its provisions are such as would add no strength to the army. The recommendation to abolish all class exemptions has not met your favor, although still deemed by me a valuable and important measure; and the number of men exempted by a new clause in the act just passed, is believed to be quite equal to that of those whose exemption is revoked. A law of a few lines repealing all class exemptions would not only strengthen the forces in the field, but be still more beneficial by abating the natural discontent and jealousy created in the army by the existence of classes privileged by law to remain in places of safety while their fellow-citizens are exposed in the trenches and the field.

NEW MILITIA LAW NEEDED.

The measure most needed, however, at the present time, for affording an effective increase to our military strength, is a general militia law, such as the Constitution authorizes Congress to pass, by granting to it power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States," and the further power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." The necessity for the exercise of this power can never exist if not in the circumstances which now surround us. The security of the States against any encroachment by the Confederate Government is amply provided by the Constitution, by reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

A law is needed to prescribe not only how and of what persons the militia are to be organized, but to provide the mode of calling them out. If instances be required to show the necessity for such a general law, it is sufficient to mention that in one case I have been informed by the Governor of a State that the law does not permit him to call out the militia from one county for service in another; so that a single brigade of the enemy could traverse the State, and devastate each county in turn, without any power on the part of the Executive to use the military for effective defence; while in another State the Executive refused to allow militia "to be employed in the service of the Confederate States" in the absence of a law for that purpose.

SUSPENDING THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

I have heretofore, in a confidential message to the two Houses, stated the facts which induced me to consider it necessary that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended. The conviction of the necessity of this measure has become deeper as the events of the struggle have been developed. Congress has not concurred with me in opinion. It is my duty to say that the time has arrived when the suspension of the writ is not simply advisable and expedient, but almost indispensable to the successful conduct of the war. On Congress must rest the responsibility of declining to exercise a power conferred by the Constitution as a means of public safety to be used in periods of national peril resulting from foreign invasion. If our present circumstances were not such as were contemplated when this power was conferred, I confess myself at a loss to imagine any contingency in which this clause of the Constitution will not remain a dead letter.

THE LATE PEACE CONFERENCE.

With the prompt adoption of the measures above recommended, and the united and hearty coöperation of Congress and the people in the execution of the laws and the defence of the country, we may enter on the coming campaign with cheerful confidence in the result. And who can doubt the continued existence of that spirit and fortitude of the people, and of that constancy under reverses, which alone are needed to render our triumph secure? What other resources remain available but the undying, unconquerable resolve to be free? It has become certain, beyond all doubt or question, that we must continue this struggle to a successful issue, or must make abject and unconditional submission to such terms as it shall please our conqueror to impose upon us after our surrender. If a possible doubt could exist after the conference between our commissioners and Mr. LINCOLN, as recently reported to you, it would be dispelled by a recent occurrence, of which it is proper that you should be informed.

Congress will remember that in the conference above referred to our commissioners were informed that the Government of the United States would not enter into any agreement or treaty whatever with the Confederate States, nor with any single State; and the only possible mode of obtaining peace was by laying down our arms, disbanding our forces and yielding unconditional obedience to the laws of the United States, including those passed for the confiscation of our property, and the Constitutional Amendment for the abolition of slavery. It will further be remembered that Mr. LINCOLN declared that the only terms on which hostilities could cease were those stated in his message of December last, in which we were informed that in the event of our penitent submission he would temper justice with mercy, and that the question whether we would be governed as dependent territories or permitted to have a representation in their Congress was one on which he could promise nothing, but which would be decided by their Congress after our submission had been accepted.

It has not, however, been hitherto stated to you that in the course of the conference at Fortress Monroe a suggestion was made by one of the commissioners that the objection entertained by Mr. LINCOLN in treating with the Government of the Confederacy or with any separate State might be avoided by substituting for the usual mode of negotiating through commissioners or other diplomatic agents the method sometimes employed of a military convention, to be entered into by the Commanding-Generals of the armies of the two belligerents. This, he admitted, was a power possessed by him, though it was not thought commensurate with all the questions involved. As he did not accept the suggestion when made, he was afterward requested to reconsider his conclusion upon the subject of the suspension of hostilities, which he agreed to do, but said that he had maturely considered of the plan, and had determined that it could not be done.

Subsequently, however, an interview with Gen. LONGSTREET was asked for by Gen. ORD, commanding the enemy's Army of the James, *during which Gen. Longstreet was informed by him that there was a possibility of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties by means of a military convention, and that if Gen. Lee desired an interview on the subject it would not be declined, provided Gen. Lee had authority to act.* This communication was supposed to be the consequence of the suggestion above referred to, and Gen. LEE, according to instructions, wrote to Gen. GRANT on the 2d of this month, proposing to meet him for conference on the subject, and stating that he was vested with the requisite authority. Gen. GRANT'S reply stated that he had no authority to accede to the proposed conference; that his powers extended only to making a convention on subjects purely of a military character, and that Gen. ORD could only have meant that an interview would not be refused on any subject on which he (Gen. GRANT) had the right to act.

It thus appears that neither with the Confederate authorities of any State, nor through the Commanding-Generals, will the Government of the United States treat or make any terms of agreement whatever for the cessation of hostilities. There remains, then, for us no choice but to continue this contest to a final issue; for the people of the Confederacy can be but little known to him who supposes it possible they would ever consent to purchase, at the cost of degradation and slavery, permission to live in a country garrisoned by their own negroes, and governed by officers sent by the conqueror to rule over them.

THE LAST EFFORT.

Having thus fully placed before you the information requisite to enable you to judge of the state of the country, the dangers to which we are exposed, and the measures of legislation needed for averting them, it remains for me but to invoke your attention to the consideration of those means by which, above all others, we may hope to escape the calamities that would result from our failure. Prominent above all others is the necessity for earnest and cordial coöperation between all departments of government, State and Confederate, and all eminent citizens throughout the Confederacy. To you especially, as Senators and Representatives, do the people look for encouragement and counsel. To your action—not only in legislative halls, but in your homes—will their eyes be turned for the example of what is befitting men who by willing sacrifices on the altar of freedom show that they are worthy to enjoy its blessings. I feel full confidence that you will concur with me in the conviction that your public duties will not be ended when you shall have closed the legislative labors of the session; but that your voices will be heard cheering and encouraging the people to that persistent fortitude which they hitherto displayed, and animating them by the manifestation of that serene confidence which in moments of public danger is the distinctive characteristic of the patriot who derives courage from his devotion to his country's destiny, and is thus enabled to inspire the like courage in others.

Thus united in a common and holy cause, rising above all selfish considerations, rendering all our means and faculties tributary to the country's welfare, let us bow submissively to the Divine will and reverently invoke the blessing of our Heavenly Father, that as He protected and guided our sires when struggling in a similar cause, so He will enable us to guard safely our altars and our firesides, and maintain inviolate the political rights which we inherited.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, March 13, 1865.

THE EXEMPTION BILL.

The following is the bill to diminish exemptions, as passed by the two Houses of the rebel Congress:

A BILL TO DIMINISH THE NUMBER OF EXEMPTIONS AND DETAILS.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved Feb. 17, 1864, as exempts one person as overseer or agriculturist on each farm or plantation, upon which there were at specified times 15 able-bodied field hands between the ages of 16 and 50, upon certain conditions, is hereby repealed; and said persons shall be liable to military service upon the expiration of the time for which they secured exemption, by reason of having executed bonds for one year from date thereof; provided that exemptions of persons over 40 years of age may be granted under the provisions of the act aforesaid.

SEC. 2. No exemption or detail shall be granted by the President and Secretary of War by virtue of said act, except of persons lawfully reported by a board of surgeons as unable to perform active service in the field, persons over the age of 40 years, and of laborers employed in the nitre and mining bureau in localities where slave labor cannot with safety be employed, artisans, mechanics and persons of scientific skill employed by or working for the Confederate or State Governments, and shown by proper testimony to be such laborers, artisans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill, and with the same exceptions, all exemptions and details heretofore granted by the President or Secretary of War, by virtue of said act, are hereby revoked.

SEC. 3. That all skilled artisans and mechanics who are engaged in the employment of the Government of the Confederate States are hereby exempt from all military service during the time they are so employed.

MASSACHUSETTS VS. SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 13.

Yankee land finds a keen enjoyment in the statement that Charleston was first entered by troops from Massachusetts, and they negroes. As matter of fact, we believe a detachment of troops from some Pennsylvania Dutch General's command were the first to show themselves in the streets of Charleston, having assured themselves by a very cautious advance that the Confederate soldiers had all left. But it better suits the animus of the Yankee to believe that the State that most strongly antagonized Massachusetts, should have succumbed to its prowess, and the city that most inflexibly maintained the natural subordination of the negro race should have been compelled to witness a refutation of the theory, in a way that so nearly concerned it. They consider it a fine dramatic point—a striking instance of poetic retribution. It is a great thing, they say, to hold Charleston, but it is inexpressibly delightful that the Mecca of slaveocrats should have had to yield to Plymouth Rock Generals and negro soldiers! Conquest is something—but revenge, humiliation to the beaten foe, the crucifixion of their souls, that is noble, glorious, God-like!

It will never be for lack of reminders if we forget that the Yankee is fighting not more to obtain our lands and homes, and all that is ours, than to mortify and humble and trample into the dust ourselves. He envies and hates us with all the malignity with which an inferior can envy and hate a superior, and if he could obtain a complete mastery over us, there is nothing he would leave undone to crush us that vengeful rancor could prompt or ingenious cruelty invent. Nothing we venerate, nothing we are proud of, nothing we cherish would be left us. Our religion, our civilization, our social customs, our domestic delights, our rights of person and property would all disappear. We would have no rights which the conquering race would be bound or would choose to acknowledge; for this war is waged on us not to settle questions of dispute and difference only, but to remove the causes of difference, and those causes underlie and intermingle with our whole moral, social and political systems—our being and nature as a race, and our laws and policy as an organized community. It is impossible to contemplate without shuddering, the thoroughness of the material and moral desolation that would sweep over us, if our enemies should succeed in overrunning and subjugating us. What would they not do to humiliate the haughty and stubborn race whose contempt they have so long felt—to avenge themselves for the defeats and disgrace we have put upon them; to uproot and obliterate the distinctions of blood and rearing that have made us their masters! With the feelings that inflame and the memories that madden them, let *them* once become *our* masters, and history does not tell of a conquered race whose condition was so abjectly miserable as ours would be. Better the rocks and the caves of the mountains, better exile in the most inhospitable land, better death and oblivion, than such a state! Other people go to war and fight till issues are settled, and then return to their own land and laws, and resume their former habits of life; but with us it is different. We are in a struggle that is no mere test of prowess and resources, no mere contest for victory, but one that involves everything dear to us. Should we lose, we lose all that makes life valuable or even endurable. The only alternative of victory is utter and irretrievable ruin. There can be no compromise, no reconciliation, no escape; to get out we must go through; to secure peace we must make war, bloody, untiring, inexorable war, till the enemy cease to assail—and that, let us assure ourselves, will only be when they are unable to assail longer.

There are people credulous enough to believe that we might rely upon the clemency of the enemy for a recognition of rights and privileges sufficient to enable us to save society from wreck and ourselves from disfranchisement. We have from the first suffered from the inability for many to comprehend the murderous intensity of the malevolence arrayed against us. Our people, it is to be feared, have not realized that literally all they have and all they are is at stake. God grant they may never have an opportunity of practically ascertaining the baselessness of the dreams they indulge; for should they, they will repent in unspeakable bitterness of soul the fatuity that blinded them to an apprehension of the truth. A war that was forced upon us without other cause than the hate and greed of the aggressor, if it end by our submission, must of necessity involve the loss of all we have, and our utter degradation as a people. Nothing less would appease the insatiate vindictiveness of the foe. Property they would claim as the just forfeiture for crime, as a rightful means of indemnity to themselves, and as something the retention of which would leave us dangerous. Political and social equality they would not accord us, because this would continually offend their self-esteem. If they did not, by a sweeping act of confiscation, at once appropriate all property, they would know how to reach the same end by taxes, pains and penalties. If they did not, by a general decree of banishment, drive us forth, they would so heap indignities and mortifications upon us that it would be impossible to remain. War is a frightful business, but we had infinitely better war on while time lasts than accept the peace that would follow submission.

The Banishment of Union Families from Texas.

The New-Orleans *Independent* has the following particulars of the banishment of Union families from Texas by the rebels:

News has come by the last arrival from the mouth of the Rio Grande that the rebel authorities have ordered twenty six Union families to leave Corpus Christi and its vicinity, and cross the Rio Grande into Mexico. No doubt exists as to the fact.

A complete change has been made in the tactics of the insurgents in regard to families since the beginning of the war. At first no family was permitted to leave the State of Texas. When Col. CHARLES ANDERSON (the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio) attempted to go with his family to Mexico under the forty-days proclamation of JEFF DAVIS, he was arrested and imprisoned, and his family was detained for a short time at Brownsville, though in the end permitted to cross the river. The rebel Col. FORD, in command there, received an order to seize and sell Mrs. ANDERSON'S ambulance and mules, and thus prevent her from going further. To the honor of Col. FORD, be it recorded, that he took it upon himself to advise Mrs. ANDERSON to cross with her carriage and baggage at once, and to disobey the order. He could not bring himself down so low as to be the instrument of Gen. HENRY MCCULLOCH in robbing a lady whose husband was imprisoned without cause, and thus compelling her and her family to go upon a foreign soil without the means requisite to reach their friends. It is true Col. ANDERSON afterwards escaped, joined his family at Vera Cruz, and reached the North in good time, to take the field at the head of a gallant regiment, which he commanded with honor until the wounds he received at the battle of Stone River, combined with a dangerous illness, forced him to resign.

Since then the course of the rebel leaders in Texas has totally changed. Instead of detaining Union families, they appear to want to drive them out of the country, in order that they may despoil them of their property. Robbery is now the order of the day. Small parties of Col. FORD'S men now roam as highwaymen between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and rob rebels and Unionists alike. They call at the houses and ranchos, say they are soldiers who have served long without pay, that they must and will have hard money, as they have been serving for the benefit of the country, and they get it. In more than one instance a citizen has been shot, not so as to kill him, but so as to wound and intimidate him, and make him give up such coin as he might have. Several trains freighted with cotton for Mexico have been visited at night, and the parties in charge and the teamsters relieved of the cash they had to pay expenses, and divers loyal men as well as rebel speculators, on their way to the Rio Grande, have been plundered of their horses and of very considerable sums of money. Col. FORD and the military authorities have not been able to put a stop to this brigandage.

It is worthy of note that the persecution of the families driven from Corpus Christi has been conducted at the instigation of a certain Col. LOVENSKIOLD, a rebel quartermaster, who a few years back was a convict for the crime of forgery in the penitentiary of this State at Baton Rouge. No other service in the world save that of Dixie can boast a convict officer.

NORTHERN ALABAMA.—About twenty counties of Northern Alabama, comprising all that region running from North Mississippi to the northern part of Georgia, are now and have always been at heart loyal to the United States. The people anxiously look for the time when they shall be delivered from rebel rule, and enabled to show their faith by their deeds. Nearly seven regiments of loyal Alabamians are already in the service of the United States, and thousands are hiding in the mountains, avoiding the terror of the rebel conscription, which is now more remorseless than ever. Nine rebel deserters were shot in Blount County two weeks ago, by men under STEWART'S command, and several others in Winston County. Many deserters and refugees are picked up by the Upper Tennessee gunboats, but the woods are so well guarded, that but a small number, comparatively speaking, reach these borders of the land of promise. Under all these difficulties the people are striving to reorganize their State, and should they succeed, they will merit lasting honors.—*Nashville Times, May 6.*

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

From Spain—The Rebel Iron-clad Stonewall at Ferrol—News from St. Domingo and Porto Rico—An American Vessel setting sail without her Captain—Further news from Mexico—Distress at Guadalajara—More adhesions to the Empire—The new Decrees—Arrival of the Steamer Mails.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 11, 1865.

The Spanish mail steamer *España* arrived at this port the day before yesterday from Europe bringing news from the Peninsula as well as from the different Spanish colonies at which she touched on her voyage out.

The confederate steamer *Stonewall* would be allowed to make the necessary repairs for the safety of the crew, and would be provided with provisions, water and coal, after which she was to leave Spanish ports immediately. Workmen were being employed at Ferrol in stopping up the leakage of water at the helm-ports of the two rudders. A Federal vessel of war arrived at Corunna on the 12th ult., and was waiting the departure of the Confederate steamer from Ferrol. The necessary repairs would be done in three days, as there was no necessity to remove any of the plating.

According to the *Boletin*, of Porto Rico, of the 27th ult., the Dominican insurgents at Santiago de los Caballeros were in a perfect state of anarchy, being divided into two or three parties, whose intentions were diametrically opposed, and blood was said to have been shed among them.

The same paper states that ROJAS had put POLANCO to death, having had him shot, and that the Spanish prisoners at Santiago had been set at liberty, arms having been given to them to fight in conjunction with the friends of Spain against POLANCO's party, who are said to be Haytians. POLANCO's death is not, however, confirmed, but according to the news brought by the Spanish sloop *Sirena*, he was to be shot on the 25th ult.

A letter from Puerto Plata, in the *Boletin*, gives the particulars of MARTINEZ' rising against POLANCO. MARTINEZ, a land-owner of Sosua, wishing to revenge SALCEDO's death, who had been murdered by POLANCO's people for wishing to make peace with Gen. GANDARA at Monte Cristi, caused a counter revolution at Sosua at the head of 300 men. He and his followers then marched upon Santiago and seized upon the Government; after this they advanced against Guayacanes, and at this place defeated POLANCO, who, it was supposed, had fled to Guanica, a town of the Sierra. MARTINEZ, ROJAS, the CURIELES and GUILLON form at present the Government. RENDON, POLANCO's Minister of Finance, was also in prison.

The Spanish accounts say that the insurgents had presented themselves in front of the fortifications at Monteindi, with repeated cries for peace, and displaying a Spanish flag.

A communication from Gen. GANDARA to the Spanish Ministry, insisting upon the necessity of conquering St. Domingo for the honor of Spain, and to keep up her character among other nations, had excited much attention among Spanish politicians.

The *Boletin*, of Porto Rico, gives the following as having lately occurred at Ariecbo to the Captain of an American vessel who was landing sugar. It appears that the captain, after having completed his cargo, and just before sailing, went ashore to settle the rest of his business with the consignees, but on his return what was his surprise to find that the mate of the vessel had put out to sea, without its being known what direction he had taken, nor what were his intentions, which are looked upon as being very suspicious.

The attempts of the partisans of the Mexican new dynasty to give a glowing description of the progress of the country do not appear to be borne out by facts. The *Monarquista*, of Guanajato, a paper in favor of the Empire, says in a late number: "Pestilence and starvation are causing dreadful suffering here. The typhus fever is making dreadful ravages; throat and other complaints keep us in a real consternation. If to these there be added the extreme wretchedness which prevails here, some idea may be formed of the desperate state of this mineral region. May God have mercy on us."

Monterey papers to the 14th of last month state that Gen. VIDAURRI had arrived there, and was visited by the civil and military authorities, as well as by a large number of private persons.

The Imperial Prefect of Oajaca, in accordance with the instructions of the Government, had invited to assist him in his government those of the inhabitants who were deemed suitable, without regard to politics. Among them are enumerated DUBLAN, brother-in-law of JUAREZ, and CAJIGA, who a few months back was Governor of the State.

On the 13th ult. the districts of Juquila and Jamiltepec gave in their adhesion to the Empire, and on the same day the guerrilla chief PALACIO gave himself up to the prefect. It was known that another guerrilla chief named DIAS had disbanded his troops and gone almost alone to Tehuantepec.

The Imperial Government has ordered that the name of Gen. ROBLES PEZUELA, who was shot at Chalchicomula by command of JUAREZ' administration in March, 1862, shall be inscribed on the army rolls as a General of Division, in reward for the services done to the nation. His body had been already transferred to the capital by a vote of the Assembly of Notables.

On the night of the 3d a storm occurred at Maratlan, by which were lost the French war steamer *Rhin*, and two merchant vessels, likewise French, the *Beranger* and *Rubens*, with a part of their cargoes. Three coasting vessels were likewise lost, and others cast ashore. The French man-of-war *Victorie*, bearing the Admiral's flag, ran aground and is thought to have been damaged.

A letter from Guadalajara, dated the 19th, gives the whole of that district as quiet, there only remaining rebellious the guerrilla SIMON GUTIERREZ, who was going from place to place without any troops. The bands of PUEBLITA and REGULES, who had entered the State, had withdrawn again, leaving a party at Zapolitic under the command of SALAZAR, but Imperialist troops had left Guadalajara in pursuit of them, and it was expected would soon be able to destroy them.

CARBAJAL, who had taken to the roads to Huastica with about 200 followers, with the intention of getting further into the interior, had been obliged to fall back to his ancient haunts in the direction of Fernando. The French Colonel LAVUMBRE was taking measures to drive him out of the department. On the 12th ult. the Imperialist Colonel PUSEO occupied with his force the town of Presas, 25 miles from Tampico, where CERDA, CARBAJAL's second, had entered, giving orders to call out the national guard. The party intrusted with this duty, FRANCISCO ALMAGUAY, succeeded in getting together about twenty men, who were surprised by the Imperialist forces under PUSEO.

The most important steps lately taken by the Mexican Government are the publication of the decrees for regulating public worship and the secularization of ecclesiastical property. By one of the articles of the former freedom is granted to all religions to be publicly professed. The Havana papers have made it the subject of comment, the *Diario de la Marina* considering the publication of the above-named article as a very bold step on the part of the Emperor. The *Siglo*, although approving of the Emperor's policy, is of opinion that it will range against him the ultra-church party, if not the whole of the church party. As MAXIMILIAN has to look for his supporters among that very party, the measure will weaken him very much with the conservative party, and perhaps will not strengthen him with the Liberals who must, as a principle, object to the monarchical form of government, however progressive the party who holds the power may be.

According to advices from Trieste, dated early last month, the Austrian man-of-war *Danube* was to leave for Vera Cruz with several persons of distinction on board. An old Neapolitan General, Bosco, was to have gone in it to join the Mexican army, but in consequence of the representations of the deposed King of Naples that MAXIMILIAN had recognized the Italian Kingdom, Bosco changed his intentions and has been received in the Spanish army with the grade of General.

The Spanish steamer *Macsi* arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, having on board 14 shipwrecked sailors belonging to the English bark *Ondine*, who were picked up near the Punta de Maisi.

A part of the operatic company who left New-York some time back for Mexico, came passengers from Vera Cruz in the Spanish mail steamer *Barcelona*, and are now giving a series of operas at the Tacon Theatre. Among them are MASSOLENI, SULZER and other favorites of the New-York musical public. Their stay here I expect will not be long.

CARA.

FROM NASSAU.

Blockade-Running Ended—A Thousand Sailors Thrown Out of Employment by the Capture of Charleston and Wilmington.

By an arrival last night we have Nassau papers to the 11th inst. The *Guardian* of that State says:

The steamer *Caroline*, which arrived from Havana on Thursday evening, reports that the *Owl* had succeeded in landing her cargo and passengers on the coast and arrived safely at Havana. She also brings intelligence that the *Banshee* had arrived in Galveston, Texas. The *Evelyn* made two attempts to get in, but without effect. The *Little Hattie* had been in collision with a bark, and no tidings of the latter had been received since.

It is computed that at least 1,000 seamen have been thrown out of employment here owing to the capture of Wilmington and Charleston. A great number of these becoming destitute, have been supported by the Board of Trade, and our Receiver-General has used his utmost exertions to ship as many as possible in vessels leaving this port. The Imperial statute, which compels masters of vessels to take away destitute seamen at the rate of one shilling per diem, has been carried out. The first act of this present session of Assembly which prevents the indiscriminate discharge of seamen, was put in force this week in the case of the *City of Richmond*, the agents of which steamer having made a deposit of £100 in the Receiver-General's hands, in order to prevent the men from being thrown on to the Colony. The American Consul has also been busily engaged in granting passports to seamen who have sufficient means to take passage to New-York, Beaufort, &c. Many of the British, we are happy to state, have availed themselves of the advantages of the new money-order system, and forwarded to their wives and families, through the post-office, the means of sustenance which others have so wantonly squandered away in the grog-shop.

Fashions for March.

From Le Follet.

Although the temperature at the present time might lead one to imagine the Spring weather very far in the future, it is our duty, as chroniclers of fashion, to give our readers an idea of what toilettes should be prepared for the bright days which we may hope will cheer us before the month of March has passed. Foulard—perhaps one of the most suitable materials for such dresses—is now being made in plain colors, particularly green and mauve, a mixture which hitherto has been considered impossible. It is also made with the pattern on a ground of very narrow stripes—blue and white, green and white, mauve and white, cerise and white, &c. It would be impossible to describe the different designs, on account of the great variety; but there is no doubt that quite plain shades or small patterns will be the most in vogue, as with them a paletot of the same material can be worn. We cannot deny, however it may shock the good taste of some, that the rage for bright, sparkling, or tinsel-like trimmings and ornaments is very great just now. Steel is still much in favor. Crystal is also employed as an ornament, not only in the hair, but little drops of it are dotted over the blonde on dresses, or upon the ribbons trimming them; sometimes sewn on black velvet or ribbon, in the form of a greeque on the body of the dress, especially when made of velvet. It is placed at the bottom of tulle dresses, or in the centre of blonde trimmings. We have also ribbons and galons of gold blonde, embroidered with beads; blonde embroidered with beads or crystal in dew-drops; with satin or velvet ribbons, for dresses. We give an example how these ribbons are used. For instance, on a tunique of tulle, ends of satin ribbon, red or blue, about an inch and a half wide, are placed at equal distances all round, commencing at the waist and finished off by a bow fringed with silver rain (pluie d'argent), or white beads. Gold, silver, beads, or steel rain, and feathers are la mode this season for trimming evening dresses—both bodies and skirts—and also upon the chignons, and nets in the hair. Peacocks' feathers form a truly elegant trimming, especially used for ball dresses or bonnets. For visiting dress, satin and velvet dispute the palm. Moire antique is no longer so fashionable as it formerly was; partly, perhaps, because with the two former may be worn a paletot or mantle of the same.

We have only space this month to describe a few dresses: A skirt of white tulle, spotted with gold, and covered with a plain tulle, opened in front and caught up at the sides with small birds. A wide white and gold ceinture, with threads of black, and a gold buckle; and on the shoulder bows of the same ribbon, with buckles to match. Drapery on the body of tulle, spotted with gold, with a bird in the centre. A sky-blue taffetas, with a white tarlatane over-skirt, with three ruches edged with blue ribbon. Over this, a tunic of tarlatane edged to match, the bottom being cut in deeply pointed vandykes. Low body, with drapery, and a scarf of blue silk, embroidered with silver, tied very loosely so as to hang in Oriental fashion. The side, but rather backward, and the two ends, fringed with silver. A visiting-dress of gray silk, having a flounce about half a yard wide, above which is a black velvet ribbon, worked with steel, forming a heading to a wide chenille fringe mixed with steel. Higher up the skirt a black velvet ribbon is put on, lozenge shape, with a steel ornament at every point, and a tassel matching the fringe in the centre of each lozenge. High body, with trimming to match, put on in the form of a Russian veste. Toilette of blue tulle. Three skirts, falling one over the other; tunic of white tulle, raised with agraffes of pearls. Low body, cut square, and trimmed with a fringe of pearls. Very short sleeves, open to the shoulder. A robe of turquoise blue satin. High body, with a small pelerine of mauve velvet, trimmed with a crimped fringe. Tight sleeves, and skirt on the bias, trimmed with crimped fringe. Dress of taffetas antique, silver gray. Low body and short sleeves, trimmed with pouffs of cerise velvet and black lace. The skirt is trimmed with a wide flounce, Louis XV., above which is placed a band of cerise velvet, edged with black lace. Robe of pink satin, trimmed at the bottom of the skirt with a bouillonné of white tulle. A wide flounce of Brussels lace is carried round the back, and up to the waist at the sides; a ruche of pink satin with pearl ornaments forming the heading to this flounce. Body of pink satin, trimmed with lace. Bouquets of flowers on the shoulders and in front. The sleeves worn this season seem hardly worth mentioning; they are so extremely short as to be scarcely visible. Tulle dress, worked in gold stars over a satin skirt, and raised at each side with gold cords and rich agraffes, in the Byzantine style. Satin body, trimmed with folds of tulle and English lace, fastened on the shoulders with agraffes to match those on the skirt.

Bonnets, which are still worn with very small curtains, or in most cases entirely without, are a mixture of lace, tulle, silk, or velvet, and beads of all kinds. They are still small, but, in many cases, are most becoming headdresses, giving full scope to the ingenuity and taste of the modiste. We will proceed to describe some of the newest models: A capote of black velvet, having at the back a bride of velvet trimmed with lace, and partly hidden under an agraffe of jet. Two long bows, with an end nearly a quarter of a yard long, of medium width velvet ribbon. Bandeau of black velvet, with agraffes of jet and rosebuds. Capote, formed of bouillonnés of tulle and pink satin alternately. At the back, bouillonés of tulle falling like double frills. A branch of roses at the side. The same flowers inside, with pink satin strings. A bonnet of black velvet, embroidered with gold beads; one single drawing forming the front. In the place of the curtain, a black aigrette mixed with gold beads over a coquille of lace. Inside, a torsade of velvet, with rows of gold beads, and large balls of gold at the side. A capote of white curled plush, drawn lengthways. Curtain of white myosotis, covered with dew-drops in crystal. A long bunch of the same flower, and a bow of white ribbons at the back. Bouillonné of tulle Malines, with bunches of myosotis and dew-drops inside. Black velvet capote, embroidered with steel. The crown is formed with a wide blonde, over which fall three marabout feathers, white and steel. A long bow of narrow black velvet at the back. Ruche of black lace, with steel ornaments across the forehead. A bonnet of white crape lisse, embroidered with small black beads; quilled all round the front, and across the back, forming the curtain, which is crossed with a branch of lilac, mixed with pendeloques of black beads and bows of white ribbon. Diadem of white lilac and black beads. A capote of black tulle bouillonné, embroidered with jet beads. Fanchon of Chantilly, also worked with beads. An ornament of jet, with chains of the same, falling over loops of black velvet. A fringe of jet falling round the front edge, over a bouillonné of black tulle, and a yellow rose, which is placed at the side. A capote of black tulle, covered with white tulle drawn and trimmed with steel beads. Three loops of blue velvet, with a barbe of tulle and steel ornaments, form the curtain. A chain of steel balls falling over a double bouillonné of blue and white tulle, form the cap. Blue ribbon strings, with barbes of white tulle fringed with steel, and fastened under the chin with a steel stay.

We must pass on to mention some of the newest styles of head-dresses for evening dress: A coiffure Pompadour, made with a pouff of roses and three bows of blue velvet, covered with crystal dewdrops; two of the bows having an ornament of rock crystal, the other in the form of a butterfly, placed as if flying at the side of the roses. A "Juno" head-dress; two large exotic leaves of bright green, forming a diadem, from which falls a long bunch of gold seeds, on which is placed a butterfly formed of peacock's feathers. Two long stems form the wreath, with similar leaves in velvet. Small butterfly quite at the back of the neck, and two bunches of gold seeds hanging at the side. A pouff Gabrielle d'Estrées, made with folds of velvet—violet, mauve, green, or blue—worked with diamond shells, steel ornaments, crystal buckles, or gold, with a white feather falling à l'Espagnole, and two long ends of tulle illusion falling at the side. A pouff of white lilac, without foliage; a crystal drop falling from each flower, fastened over the chignon, with two long ends of green velvet, fringed with crystal beads. A Marie Stuart coiffure; a large diadem of blue velvet very pointed, and edged with large oxidized beads. To the diadem is attached a black net, with oxidized butterflies. The coiffure Fanchonette; a torsade of gold cord, to which are attached sprays of green heath and gold beads, forming a fanchon falling over the back hair. The coiffure Cleopatra, formed of bands of violet velvet, with diamond stars, carried round the head; a large diamond star taking the place of the comb. In a more simple style is the coiffure Grecque, made with three rows of gold lace across the front of the head, and three more across the back, fastened at each side under an agraffe of gold. The principal point, in order to have a becoming head-dress, is to choose one in a becoming style, and then to be careful that the color of the velvet or flowers is suited to the dress with which it is intended to be worn; without which care the most elegant head-dress may appear *bizarre*.

The Siamese Twins—Interesting Particulars Regarding their Present Condition.

The Siamese Twins have been lost from public view for the last few years. It was well known of them that they had married two sisters, and settled down near Salisbury, in North Carolina, on a well-stocked plantation. In addition to this, they have ample funds invested through their agent in New-York. Through a North Carolina medical gentleman, now within our lines, we had the opportunity of minute and full particulars in regard to them. Ever since the war began, they have continued to reside on their plantation, and lived in the same quiet and harmony as ever until within two years. Of course no one ever thought of drafting *them*, and their negroes prospered, except that when out of temper from any cause, it was apt to work itself off in striking the first one that came to hand, from which the best escape was to keep out of the way. The brothers probably never would have had any difficulty, but that their wives, though sisters, turned away their hearts, and children were the cause of this estrangement.

Up to the period that each had five children, all prospered well enough, but one of them had a sixth, and this awoke envy and jealousy to such a degree that the two sisters, not being bound together like the two twin brothers, would no longer live under the same roof, though, we believe, still in different houses on the same plantation. The brothers are now, it seems, about fifty years of age, but one, we believe, the smaller and feebler of the two, looks, it is said, now fully ten years older than the other. They can turn back to back or face to face, but that is as far as the remarkable bonds that unites them permits. It is almost certain that, should either die, the other could not survive even for more than a few minutes, as there is an artery as large as the femoral artery that connects them.

A few years since they corresponded with some of the leading surgical operators in London, as to the possibility of the umbilicus which unites them being cut, so that in case of the death of one, the life of the other might be saved. At the request of the London Surgeon, they visited that city, and many experiments were tried to determine the safety of such an operation. Among other things, a ligature was tied firmly for a few minutes round the connection between them, so as to prevent the circulation of blood through the artery. But it seemed as if each would expire if this were longer persisted in.

The smaller of the two fainted away and lost all consciousness, and there were symptoms that the same effect would follow to the other, but that the process could not be continued long enough without endangering the life of him who was first to faint. Should the smaller and feebler die, it might be worth while making the experiment of operating, but the prospects of prolonging the life of the other would be very small. Should, however, the larger and more healthy of the twin brothers die, there would seem absolutely no hope of saving the feebler of the two.

From all this it is evident, that though the connection between these two brothers is very remarkable and perfectly unique, it is yet not so absolute as has been usually supposed. In the American Cyclopædia, for instance, it is said that "their respiration and circulation are generally synchonous in the calm state, and their hours of sleeping and waking, their joys and sorrows, anger and pain, *ideas* and desires, are the same. They realize the idea of perfect friendship, the two being one, and each one two in thought and act." As to *ideas* being the same, this is by no means more necessarily so than their similar education and habits would occasion. Each one can hold conversation with a different person at the same time. One does not necessarily know, therefore, what may be communicated to the other, although their feelings and passions are generally similar, owing to the same causes operating upon both. Even this is not necessarily the case, especially, we suppose, as to the degrees of feeling. Since the breaking out of the rebellion, they have both dressed in the Confederate gray, and they are both members of the same church, having united with a small Baptist church in their neighborhood, of which they have been considered very worthy members, though born Siamese.

The Tragedy in Queen Anne's County, Md.

From the Centreville Citizen.

We are pained to announce that a most horrible affair occurred in Wye Neck on Wednesday morning last, the reports in regard to which are so contradictory that we will not vouch for the correctness of either of the versions here given. One report is that on the morning above named WILLIAM B. PACA and his three sons, JOHN P., JAMES P. and TILGHMAN C., were passing through the farm belonging to the heirs of the late EDWARD PACA, when they met with ALFRED JONES (a half-brother to MRS. EDWARD PACA) and JOHN P. PACA, (MRS. E. P.'s son,) when some angry words passed between the parties, whereupon JONES and JOHN P. PACA—one with a rammer, used in planting fence-posts, and the other with a spade—rushed at WILLIAM B. PACA, threatening to kill him, when JAMES P. and TILGHMAN C. (the whole party being armed with double-barreled shot-guns, in consequence, it is alleged, of threats being made by JOHN P. PACA against WILLIAM B. PACA) shot and instantly killed both JONES and PACA.

Another version of the affair is that WM. B. PACA and sons were passing through the farm above mentioned—he being an uncle and guardian to the children of the late EDWARD PACA, and having the control and management of the farm—when he discovered JONES and JOHN P. PACA putting a fence around a "truck-patch," near the dwelling, and ordered them to cease their work, which they refused to do, whereupon WM. B. PACA seized a gun and fired upon JONES, and JAS. P. and TILGHMAN C. PACA fired upon JOHN P. PACA, (of E.,) both of whom were instantly killed while at work.

The two sons, JAMES P. and TILGHMAN C., came to Centreville on Wednesday forenoon, and surrendered themselves to the authorities, and were committed to jail. On Wednesday night WM. B. PACA was arrested by Constable KELLY, of Queenstown District, and committed to jail by Justice ROWLENSON.

On Thursday a jury of inquest was held on the bodies of the deceased, when a verdict was rendered that ALFRED JONES came to his death from the effect of a gunshot fired by the hands of WILLIAM B. PACA; and that JOHN P. PACA came to his death from the effect of gunshots fired by the hands of JAMES P. PACA, or TILGHMAN C. PACA. JONES was shot in the throat, and PACA in the jaw and just back of the ear. They were buried yesterday. We understand the accused parties will have a hearing before Judge ROBINSON, under a writ of habeas corpus, in a few days. JAMES P. and TILGHMAN C. PACA are represented to be idiotic.

Commissioner Lewis on the Income Tax.

An Assessor in Buffalo has received the following letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose rulings are applicable to all sections:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1865.

SIR: Complaints have been made to this office as to the manner in which income returns have been made in many collection districts in the United States, and concerning yours among others. It is in the power of the Assessor, and it is also his duty, to require all persons who may have filed affidavits that they were not in the possession of $600 income for 1862 and 1863—where he supposes the statement to be fraudulent—to appear before him, and explain or rectify their returns or affidavits.

It is reasonable that persons whose family expenses were over $2,000 per year must have a taxable income, and yet it is known that persons who have lived at a rate requiring an expenditure of from $3,000 to $5,000, have made affidavits that their incomes did not amount to $600 per year in the years referred to. All such returns are presumptively erroneous, and in many instances are probably fraudulent.

Other persons engaged in trade of various kinds have assumed their incomes to have been some certain sum, without taking an inventory. Others have made greater deductions than is allowed by law, such as expenses of labor and machinery and new buildings. When such returns are made under circumstances which show that there was a deliberate intent to mislead the assessor, or evade the payment of this proper tax, they ought to be reassessed by the assessor. For though a mere mistaken return after it has been examined, and the tax paid, may not be reëxamined, any fraudulent return may be inquired into at any time. No man can benefit by his own wrong, and no time can cure what is void or voidable by reason of fraud.

Where a taxpayer comes forward and makes a voluntary amendment of his former return, with the statement that he made an improper return, under an honest misapprehension of the law, and you are satisfied that he was not incited to this course by fear of detection, you can receive his return if you are fully satisfied of its correctness, without the addition of any penalty. But when upon investigation you find a person clearly guilty of having purposely made short returns, you should, if the return was made since July, 1864, assess the hundred per cent. penalty for fraud, and in addition should report the case to the Collector for such action as he deems fit.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH LEWIS, Commissioner.

C. F. PRESBREY, Esq., Assessor Twentieth District, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.—We learn that the vote for ratification received up to this time reaches over 25,000. But a small portion of East Tennessee has been heard from. The vote on the Gubernatorial and Legislative ticket is smaller than the vote for ratification, though but very few counties have been heard from in regard to the election of the 4th inst. As there was no opposition to the ticket the people felt but little interest in the election, knowing that it could terminate only in one way. The Legislature will convene on the 1st Monday of April next, which falls on the 3d of the month, and a deeply interesting session may be looked for, as exciting political and personal questions will come before it. As the reorganization of the State may form the precedent for that of the other revolted States, it is of the utmost importance that discretion and patriotism should control its counsels.—*Nashville Times, March 9.*

IMPORTANT EXPLANATION OF THE NEW ENROLLMENT LAW.—Col. BROWNE, the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General for Maryland and Delaware has issued the following order for Maryland:

To the Provost-Marshals of the States of Delaware and Maryland:

GENTLEMEN: The object of the 23d section of the amendment of the enrollment act, approved March 3, 1865, is to enable associations to put in recruits to represent their drafted members. The persons put in under this section as recruits, are volunteers and not substitutes. Recruits are entitled to bounties from the United States according to the length of the time of their enlistment. Substitutes are in no case entitled to these Government bounties. A party represented by a recruit is entitled to exemption for one, two or three years, according to the period of enlistment of the recruit. Such recruits can be enlisted only after notice of draft, and before the draft takes place. They must be men who are not liable to draft anywhere in the United States. Associations are entitled to as many credits as they have recruits to represent them. The men to be exempted must be designated before the draft takes place, in the order in which the credits are to apply. As many men will be exempted as there are recruits, and in the order designated. The draft must take place for the full quota, without reference to the recruits. The recruits are only applied and credited after the draft transpires. The recruits are for the benefit of the association they represent. If more men are drafted from an association than they have recruits to represent them, such as are not exempted will be held to personal service or required to furnish substitutes. If a fewer number of men are drafted from an association, the surplus will be lost to the association, and must accrue to the benefit of the sub-district at large; that is to say, the overplus will be counted as so many men obtained under the draft, and will excuse as many men of the last drawn, the quota being then supplied, but it will only excuse such from liability to this draft, and their names will be retained on the enrollment lists for all future drafts, until exempted."

WM. H. BROWNE, Colonel V. R. C., and Acting Assist. Provost-Marshal-General for Maryland and Delaware.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY.—During the visit of the Legislature, yesterday, to this institution, Prof. AGASSIZ stated that the gold interest on Mr. WILLIAM GRAY's gift of $50,000 and the State grant of $100,000, added to voluntary contributions, enabled the Trustees to spend $24,000 during the year.

Prof. AGASSIZ announced that within a week he would undertake a scientific exploring expedition to the tropics, with a corps of eight gentlemen—the most numerous and effective scientific corps that ever went forth—for the purpose of testing the glacial theory suggested by him, which, if correct, would enable the observer to mark as upon a thermometer, the changes in temperature the earth has undergone. As one of the results of the expedition, he expected to bring home with him the largest collection of tropical specimens that has yet been collected. The Emperor of Brazil, who has already manifested his personal interest in the museum by forwarding to it hundreds of valuable specimens, would, undoubtedly, furnish unwonted facilities to the expedition, the expenses of which are defrayed by the spontaneous liberality of a gentleman of Boston, Mr. NATHANIEL THAYER, who sought Prof. AGASSIZ' views on the subject, and, when they were explained and the probable expense of the party—from $2,500 to $3,000 each—was named, sent word to the Professor: "Select your assistants, organize your expedition, proceed to your work, and send your bills to me."

In reference to the contemplated expedition, Prof. AGASSIZ said they would bring home with them specimens in duplicate, which would be exchanged with other museums, and thus concentre at the museum, through the system of interchange which has already been going on two years, all that other museums possess. The State officers Legislators and their lady friends then dispersed about the rooms and viewed the different objects with which they were filled.—*Boston Traveller, March 15.*

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Tax Levy Adopted.

This Board met at 2 P. M., on Thursday, Mr. MASTERSON in the chair.

The tax levy for the ensuing year was taken up and read as follows:

Advertising for the Common Council	$30,000 00
Aqueducts, Repairs and Improvements	58,200 00
Board of Health	6,000 00
Central Park, care and maintenance of	150,000 00
Charges on Arrears of Assessments	5,000 00
Charges on Arrears of Taxes	5,000 00
Cleaning Streets	500,000 00
Cleaning markets	15,000 00
City Contingencies	60,000 00
City Dispensaries	10,000 00
Contingencies—Mayor's Office	13,000 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's Office	14,000 00
Contingencies—Law Department	13,000 00
Contingencies—Street Department	12,000 00
Contingencies—City Inspectors Departments	30,000 00
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Board	5,000 00
Diamond Reef Blasting and Removing	4,438 00
Donations	60,000 00
Election Expenses	40,000 00
Fire Machine and apparatus	160,000 00
Fire Alarm Telegraph	7,500 00
Lamps and Gas	537,750 00
Lands and Places	40,000 00
Monument in Calvary Cemetery	12,000 00
Old Claims	30,000 00
Opening new Streets	7,500 00
Police Station Houses	25,000 00
Police Telegraph	6,500 00
Printing for the Common Council	75,000 00
Printing for Departments	30,000 00
Public Buildings construction and repairs	225,000 00
Public Charities and Correction	638,450 00
Public Instruction	1,849,508 58
Rents	50,000 00
Real Estate, purchases of	50,000 00
Real Estate expenses	50,000 00
Removing Night Soil	34,500 00
Roads and Avenues	75,000 00
Salaries, Legislative Department	126,050 00
Salaries, Mayor's Office	48,750 00
Salaries, Department of Finance	162,380 00
Salaries, Street Department	178,790 00
Salaries Croton Aqueduct Department	101,842 00
Salaries Law Department	41,679 24
Salaries City Inspector's Department	137,989 00
Salaries Commissioners of Health	9,850 00
Salaries Fire Department	50,500 00
Salaries Board of Assessors	7,277 85
Salaries Board of Revision and Correction	3,800 00
Salaries City Courts	213,133 26
Stationery and Blank Books	40,000 00
Sewers repairing and Cleaning	50,000 00
Sewerage System Surveys	5,000 00
Street Improvements	13,000 00
Streets Repairing and Repairs	100,000 00
Society for the Reform of Juvenile Delinquents	3,000 00
Supplies for and cleaning public office	80,000 00
Water-pipes and laying	200,000 00
Wells and pumps	3,100 00
Wharves, piers and slips	200,000 00
Working Eighth-avenue from 140th to 150th-street	15,000 00
Total	$6,869,918 03
Interest on Revenue Bonds	$102,356 56
Interest on Vol. Sold. F. A. S. B, No. 3	15,000 00
Do. do. do. do. Redemption Bonds	10,000 00
Do. do. do. do. No. 4	30,000 00
Do. do. do. do. No. 5	25,000 00
Do. do. do. do. No. 6	25,000 00
Do. do. do. do. No. 7	24,723 20
Do. do. do. do. No. 8	25,000 00
Do. do. do. do. No. 9	29,396 45
Do. do. do. do. No. 10	27,513 60
Do. do. do. do. No. 11	25,000 00
Redemption Bonds	10,000 00
Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds	29,400 00
Interest on Public Building Stock No. 3	5,000 00
Interest on Public Stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market	$5,015 00
Interest on New-York City Stock for docks and ships	25,000 00
Interest on Public Education Stock of 1873	7,700 00
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1887	183,964 26
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1898	38,465 00
Interest on Central Park Stock of 1874	59,900 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1876	150,000 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1887	124,992 00
Interest on Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1878	164,880 00
Total	$1,131,806 19

The ordinance making the above appropriations was then adopted, and directed to be sent to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

JACK SHEPPARD AT THE TOMBS.—Detective Officers FARLEY and GOLDEN found concealed in MICHAEL NEWMAN's place, at No. 82 Mercer-street, about $700 worth of fancy cassimeres which a party of burglars stole on Monday night from Mr. CHARLES AMBARY's tailoring establishment at No. 914 Broadway. These goods, according to NEWMAN's account, were sold to him for $120 by a youth of nineteen, whom the police know as WILLIAM JONES, alias Charles Woods, alias Jack Sheppard. The detective officers took a minute description of JONES, and after diligent search contrived to trap him on Friday in Prince-street, just as he was entering one of his hiding-places. He was taken to the Detectives' Office, and on his person was found a watch which he had stolen from the bathing-rooms in Broadway, corner of Spring-street, and this was detained by the officers to await the owner's demand. JONES, hoping to be made State's evidence, now confessed that since November last he had sold more than $10,000 worth of goods to HERMAN NELSON, pawnbroker, of No. 172 Canal-street, MICHAEL NEWMAN, above-named, and others, and these persons, he alleged, knew that he had stolen the merchandise. A fortnight or more ago he employed a carman to take from the sidewalk, at No. 45 Warren-street, a case of goods, valued at $1,000, belonging to Mr. A. MULDNER, and these were opened in Jersey City, repacked, returned to New-York, and sold to NELSON for $120, and on Wednesday he had engaged a carman to remove a case of goods from the front of Messrs. G. W. HOOBS & Co.'s warehouse at No. 331 Broadway, but a watchful clerk prevented this theft. Upon this statement NELSON and NEWMAN were arrested, and the three were committed by Justice DOWLING.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—Coroner GOVER held an inquest upon the body of PATRICK DUNN, of No. 128 East Twenty-second-street, one of three workmen who were precipitated from a ship's scaffolding, on Tuesday, at the foot of Third-street. Mr. DUNN fell on his head and sustained a compound fracture of the skull; his companions escaped with slight bruises. Deceased, who was a native of Ireland, was 48 years of age.... HANNAH KURTZ, a child of thirty months, was run over and mortally injured by a cart which was driven by WILLIAM MORRIS, at the intersection of Twenty-ninth-street and Second-avenue. The little one died shortly afterward, at her parents' abode, at No. 525 Second-avenue. Coroner GOVER held an inquest, and the jury censured the parents for permitting a child so young to play in the streets.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The bodies of two unknown men were found in the dock at the foot of Twenty-first-street, East River, and taken by the Eighteenth Precinct Police to the Bellevue Deadhouse, where an inquisition was made by Coroner GOVER. The same Coroner also held an inquest upon the body of JOHN P. HOGAN, of Company G, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, found yesterday morning by the side of the Hudson River Railroad track, near One Hundred and First-street. It is supposed that the soldier fell while the train was in motion and was run over and instantly killed.

THE KNIFE.—GEORGE BRIXTON was stabbed and seriously wounded while engaged in a fight with a stranger, at No. 100 James-street, on Thursday evening. ANDREW POLIZER, who was also in the fight, was apprehended by Policeman SHEA, of the Fourth Ward, and committed by Justice DOWLING.... CHARLOTTE MORFORD, a bawd, plunged a knife into CHAS. H. SMITH's neck, in a fight on Thursday evening, at No. 18 Thomas-street. She was arrested by officer MURPHY, of the Fifth Ward, and committed by Justice DOWLING, and SMITH's wound was dressed by Dr. GIBSON.

THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF SANITARY WORKS.—Last Sunday several of the city clergy preached upon the moral and religious aspects of the health question. It was a timely effort and very properly does it precede the new scheme of religious missions which the churches are about to undertake among the poor of this city. To-day this subject will again be presented in several of the churches. At St. Thomas' Church on Broadway, corner of Houston-street in the morning, by Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D. At the Church of the Messiah, corner of Madison-avenue and 28th-street, in the morning, by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD.

POLICE TRIALS.—Several complaints against officers were taken by the Board of Commissioners, on Friday; and President ACTON having, on Wednesday morning, notified the force that there would be no trials this week, none of the officers appeared, and hearing was postponed to Wednesday morning next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 18, 1865.

$15,000	U. S. 6s,'81..C	108¾	100	Mar. Min. Co.	12¾
25,000	do.	108¾	300	N. Y. Cen.	106
86,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C	108¾	200	do....s10	106
1,000	do....new iss.	108¾	200	do.	105¾
34,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C	94¾	1000	Reading R.	105¾
5,000	do.	94¾	200	do....s30	105¾
65,000	do.	94¾	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	64
10,000	U. S. 6s,1YrCer.	98¾	300	Erie Railway	65
2,000	Brook'n C.W.L.	102	800	do.	65¾
2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86.	102	200	do....s10	65
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	26¾	150	do....s30	65
40,000	do.	26¾	100	do....s30	65¾
20,000	do.	26¾	300	do.	65¾
2,000	Erie 2d M. '79.	102	300	do.	65¾
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	106½	400	do....s10	65¾
1,500	Ill. Cen. B.	110	700	do....c	65¾
2,000	Cl. & To.S.F.B.	98	1800	do.	65¾
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100	200	do.	65¾
15	Fulton Bank	175	100	Hudson R. R.	110
5	Metropolitan Bk.	125	500	Clev. & Pitts....s31	69
15	Shoe & Leath.B'k.	108	800	do.	68
20	Corn Ex. Bank	110	125	Chi. & N. W.	29¾
255	Cen. National B'k	103	300	do....s30	30
50	Fourth Nat. Bank.	90	200	Chic.&N.W.Pr.	57¾
24	Merchants' Bank.	116	300	do....s60	56
500	Amer. Gold	167	200	do.	57¾
500	Canton Co.	31	200	do.	57
100	Cen. Coal	51	100	do....b30	57¾
100	Cum Coal Pref.	51¾	100	do.	57¾
600	do.	51¾	100	do....b30	58
300	Wym. V. Coal	58	600	Chic. & R. I.	98¾
100	Consolidation Coal Co. of Md.	53¾	12	P., Ft. W. & C.	89
			20	do.	87
100	Quick. M. Co..b30	72¾	300	do.	88
100	do.	72¾	200	Mil. & P. Du C.	35¾
100	do.	73¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss.C. b3	26	100	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	105
40,000	do.	26	100	do.	105
500	Erie Railway	65	800	Chic. & R. I. R.	97
700	do....s3	65¾	200	do....s3	97
500	do.	65¾	300	Chi. & N. W.	28
1000	do....s3	65	1400	do.	27¾
200	do.	65¾	200	do.	27¾
400	do....s3	65¾	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	56
100	Hud. Riv. R....c	108¾	200	do.	55¾
200	do.	108¾	100	do....s3	55¾
100	do....s10	108¾	200	do.	54
300	do....s3	108¾	100	Quick M. Co....b10	72
500	Reading R....c	105¾	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	86¾
100	do.	105¾	100	do....s3	86¾
100	do....c	105¾	200	do.	86¾
200	do....b30	105¾	200	do....s3	86¾
500	do....s3	105¾	200	do....c	86¾
300	do.	105¾	200	do.	86¾
100	M. S. & N. I.	63¾	100	Wym. V. Coal	58
100	do.	63¾	300	do.	58
700	do....s3	63	100	Cumb. Coal....s3	49
200	do.	62¾	700	do....c	48¾
200	do.	63	200	do.	48¾
100	do....s3	63	100	do....c	48
400	Clev. & Pitts.	68¾	200	do....s3	47
200	do....s3	68	200	do.	46¾
100	do....s3	68	300	do.	47
200	do....b3	68	200	do.	47¾
200	do.	67¾	200	do.	47
2300	do....s3	67¾	1300	do.	47
400	do....s3	67¾	300	do.	48¾
300	do....s3	67¾	200	Mar. Min. Co.	13
200	do....s30	67¾	400	do.	11¾
200	do....s3	67¾	2300	do.	11¾

SATURDAY, March 18—P. M.

Both Gold and Stocks opened under less excitement this morning than for the previous day or two, the range of the Gold Room was 165@163½@165½ ℘ cent. The Government Stocks were a fraction firmer than on Friday, with less disposition to press sales. After the sailing of the English steamer, there was not much done in 5-20's, The long 6 per cents of 1881 were in fair request and the 10-40's steady at 95 ℘ cent. There was some talk on Friday afternoon of orders to go out to Europe to return 5-20's, if to be had in England or the Continent at a figure near the last received quotation; but as these orders, if really tried to any large extent, (which is doubtful,) are sent under limits not likely to be responded to by holders on the other side, after hearing of the fall of Gold on this side, little or nothing will come of such speculations. On the contrary, we look to see the fall of Gold, following the improved military and political situation of the United States, increase the European orders for the purchase rather than resale of United States 5-20s in this market.

The Railway Market was not sustained after the breaking up of the Stock Exchange Board. The speculation was dull on the New-York lines, and the Western roads were adversely affected by a sudden large fall in Northwest Preferred, said to be on peremptory Chicago orders to sell. The fall in Gold has probably alarmed the Money Market in that quarter.

At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made. Market dull. Gold 165@165½.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	94¾	95	Pittsburgh	69¾	67¾
U. S. 5-20's	108¾	108¾	Northwest	30¾	28
T. Certificates	98¾	98¾	N. West Pref.	57¾	55¾
N. Y. Central	105¾	105¾	Rock Island	97¾	97
Erie	65¾	65	Fort Wayne	87¾	86¾
Hudson	109¾	108¾	Cum'land Coal	52¾	48
Reading	106¾	105	Quicksilver	71¾	72
Mich. Southern	63	63¾	Mariposa	12¾	11¾
Illinois Cen.	108¾	107	Ohio & M. Certfs	26¾	26¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	Metropolitan	125
Union	115	Market	102
America	135	Shoe and Leather	108
Fulton	175	Corn Exchange	110
State of New-York	115	Commonwealth	105
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	100	Park	145
American Exchange	122	Central National	103
Bank of the Republic	101	First National	204
Bank of N. America	110	Fourth National	90
Hanover	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	110	Del. L. & W. 2ds mort	105
Erie 1st mort. '68	100	Tol. & Wab. 2ds mort	79
Erie 7s, 2d mort, '79	103	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	100
B. N. Y. & E 1st M. '77	100	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	96
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	109¾	Clev. & T. S. F.	95
Hud. R. 7s, bonds '67	98	New J. C.	107
Har. 1st M., '69-'72	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	103
M. C. 1st m. 8 ℘ c. '82	114	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	87
Chi., B. & Q., 8 ℘ c. 1st	110	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds, x In.	85
M. S 7 ℘ c. 2ds mort.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	71
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	88	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Alton & T. H. 1st mort.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st mort.	89
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	104		

The estimation in which the chief promoters of the Gold Room are held by the New-York Stock Exchange Board was shown to-day by refusing membership to one of the number, of questionable antecedents in reference to the public credit, by the extraordinary vote of *nearly eighty black balls* to less than thirty white, although his pecuniary responsibility was vouched for by his mover and seconded in the Board.

The shipments of Specie by the European steamer to-day was only $22,275, making all shipments for the week $108,157.

Discretionary authority has been placed by Secretary MCCULLOUGH with the Assistant Treasurer in New-York to prepay at an early date the First of May Coupons on the 5-20 Loan of the United States. He will not perhaps, in the present free supply of Gold in the market, deem it important to hasten his official announcement on the subject.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $8,549,699 36; including for Customs, $131,000; on account of Loan, $28,000; total payments, $5,729,796 42; balance, $31,012,925 06.

The Return to Peace.

From the Circular of Messrs. Jerome, Riggs & Co.

The most marked feature of the week has been the fall in gold, which has declined since our last issue from 191½ to 160½, the minimum of yesterday, recovered to 164½ at the close.

This rapid decline has been mainly caused by the progress of the national arms. It is believed that military resistance to the Government will soon be at an end, and our people, with their accustomed flexibility and forecast, are now as busy upon schemes of peace as they were a short time ago engrossed in those of war. They feel assured of the political integrity of the country, and of the speedy restoration of internal order, and that not a doubt is to be entertained of the maintenance of the public faith. Hence the decline in gold, which is but another name for the appreciation of the national credit. Its fall is a vast stride toward a return of all our interests to a normal condition. Prices of labor and merchandise will follow fast in its train.

We are now reversing the steps which led to the inflation, and are about to enter upon an experience which is to try the strength and fortitude of the country far more severely than the burdens of war. An inflation of the currency is, in its process, one of the most popular of measures that can be possibly devised. It supplies the instrument, without adding to the means of expenditure. An increased remuneration and price is given for every kind of service and property. Every one fancies he is getting rich, without the addition of a penny to the aggregate wealth. Extravagance is stimulated, and almost every branch of industry injuriously affected to such a degree that bankruptcy either ensues, or a long period of depression and of commercial disasters has to be gone through before a nation can get back to its old ground of economy, thrift, and prosperity. The return to a sound state of things, under such circumstances, is always most difficult. The currency issued by the Continental Congress was funded at one hundred for one. The assignats issued in the French Revolution did not fare even so well as this, while twenty-three years of peace were required to enable the Bank of England to resume specie payments, with a circulation at no time exceeding $140,000,000—no small portion of which was issued upon discounting business paper.

The progress which this country is to make in returning to specie payments, which is but another name for its material prosperity, is to be probably the most interesting part of the great drama now being enacted. War so stimulates the energies of a nation that its effects are often the most severely felt only upon the return of peace. Such we have a right to expect will be our experience, though we think in a much less degree than that felt by other nations. The war, with all the vast expenditures involved, has not been an exhaustive one to the North. So far there has been but a very little diminution from the comforts usually enjoyed by all classes in a period of peace. The productive capacity of the nation, in ratio to its population, was never before so great, consequently there was never a greater supply of what is necessary to sustain life; and although prices have been high, the means of purchasing have been correspondingly abundant.

While peace will remove powerful stimulants to national activity, it will supply others still more powerful and effective. The field for personal activity and enterprise will be vastly enlarged. The marvelous strength put forth by each section resulted from the fact that every citizen became an ardent party to the combat. Entire freedom of action, with an almost infinite number of objects upon which it can be expended, has given to our people an individuality and intelligence possessed by no other. Hence the wonderful rapidity with which pioneers, with hardly any means but their own hands have improvised new States, which in a few short years reached almost colossal proportions, as in the case with California, with all the conditions of an advanced civilization. Every one feels the stimulus and possesses the opportunity for action. So vast and varied are our resources that every person has a boundless field according to his faculty. In the loyal territories the discoveries of mineral wealth within the past four years have exceeded all former precedent. The precious metals have been found abundantly distributed over an area many hundred thousands of square miles. Within it millions, where there is now hardly an inhabitant, will find most remunerating employment. The attraction to the gold-bearing districts of the country will for a long time to come constantly become greater and greater. The development of other mineral wealth has been on an almost equal scale, so that if we had even five times our present population, the disproportion between labor and the opportunities for its exercise will be felt to be greater than it is at the present time.

But a new field which was really hardly touched before the war, will be the Southern States. This will be broad enough to absorb for years all our surplus population and capital, were there no other outlets for them. Within a year cotton will become one of our staples. With the increased capital and labor that can be immediately brought into its culture, the amount produced will, in the course of a very few years, far exceed that of any previous period. Civil war has not destroyed the labor at the South. This, for the future, will work with an appliance and aid that will add vastly to its efficiency. As soon as order is restored, we expect for a time to see an immigration from the Northern to the Southern States greatly exceeding that from the Eastern to the Western. In either section labor becomes immediately productive, and when applied to the production of Southern staples, it will, with the present high prices, be remunerative beyond all precedent. If, therefore, with the return of peace, we lose one kind of stimulants to national activity, we shall only exchange them for others still more potent, and for industries which will add to instead of detract from the national industries.

With the return of peace we believe we shall not experience to any great degree the prostration that usually follows long wars. Our whole population will have full and profitable employment. With such a state of things there can be no individual, nor for any length of time public, embarrassment or distress. The public burdens can be carried without difficulty, and the amount necessary to make up the deficiency shown by the depreciation of the currency can soon be made up, enabling the Government at will to resume payments in specie. The problem of our ability is already solved, and the result will be accomplished in a much shorter time than either ourselves or foreigners have been led to believe.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Cuba	March 22	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	March 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	March 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	March 29	New-York	Havre.
Borussia	April 1	New-York	S'ampton.
City of London	April 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	April 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 12	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'ampton.
Lafayette	April 26	New-York	Havre.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Wash'gton	March 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Peruvian	March 2	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Cork	March 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	March 4	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	March 8	S'ampton	New-York.
City of London	March 8	Liverpool	New-York.
St. David	March 9	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	March 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	March 16	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	March 18	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	March 22	S'ampton	New-York.
China	March 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	April 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

For California.

Ocean Queen	March 23	New-York	Panama.
Ariel	April 3	New-York	Panama.

For New Orleans, Havana, &c.

Corsica	March 25	New-York	Havana*

*Via Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1865

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Official dispatches from City Point give us news from Richmond-papers of yesterday (Friday) morning. The rebel Congress had adjourned *sine die*. Vice-President STEPHENS had been in Georgia for about ten days, and the Richmond editors are anxious to hear from him. The tone of their inquiries implies that they have a suspicion that he has quit the Concern. Great efforts are being made to repair the damage done by SHERIDAN to the James River Canal. The organization of negro troops was being tried at Richmond, but with what success the dispatch does not state. Union forces are closing arcund Mobile, and the rebels look for an attack upon that city at any moment. On the 11th inst. there were 21 vessels in sight, nearly all heavily laden with troops. The exchange of prisoners at that point, however, was still going on.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 11th says: SAMUEL HOWARD, First Georgia Cavalry, JAS. P. BARRINGTON, Co. G Ninth Ohio Cavalry, H W. CAMPBELL, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, and ASA HOGGARD, an employe belonging to the Construction Corps, arrived in Chattanooga last night, having made their escape from rebel prisons. BARRINGTON belonged to Gen. KILPATRICK'S cavalry command, and was captured in a charge through Branchville, during the fight with WHEELER'S force, on the 2d of January. CAMPBELL was captured at Springfield, on the 19th of January. HOGGARD was captured last June on the railroad near Allatoona, and was taken to Cahawba. He escaped on four previous occasions, but was recaptured each time.

Refugees and rebel deserters arriving in Chattanooga, says the *Gazette*, from the northern counties of Georgia, reports a terrible state of affairs existing through that region. The whole country is roaming with gangs of marauders, composed of deserters from the rebel army and rebel citizens, who roam over the land, robbing, plundering, and even murdering defenceless women. The thieves even stoop to rob the women of their clothing and children of their shoes. Life is cheaply held, and the rights of property are disregarded.

The supposition that LONGSTREET'S corps is already in the vicinity of Bristol is strengthened by the increased boldness of rebel movements in that quarter lately. A few days ago a yawl, containing torpedoes and other incendiary apparatus, together with a dozen rebel naval officers, was captured on the Tennessee, below Knoxville. Their mission is supposed to have been to destroy all the Government warehouses, property, and railroads from Chattanooga westward.

The Augusta *Chronicle*, March 4, says it is rumored here that one of our Generals has been tricked by SHERMAN, who sent him a bearer of dispatches, with orders from BEAUREGARD to fall back to a certain point. Our officer fell back to the point designated before he discovered the forgery, and that it was a ruse of SHERMAN'S to gain time.

Considerable uneasiness continues to be felt among the citizens of Central and Eastern Tennessee, lest the rebel Commander-in-Chief shall suddenly abandon Richmond and march his army through the Lynchburgh Gap to the West. And among high military authorities, it would appear, this possible *coup de guerre* by the enemy is not lost sight of.

GENERAL NEWS.

An official statement of the result of blockade-running at the port of Wilmington from January, 1863, to December, 1864, appears in the Manchester *Guardian*. The total ventures made by English capitalists and speculators, counting the values of ships and cargoes, amounted to more than sixty-six millions of dollars (£13,241,000.) The returns are made in six different tables, covering various periods, the shortest being ten months. The general result are as follows: The quantity of cotton exported from Wilmington in twenty-two months (Jan. 1, 1863, to Oct. 31, 1864,) was 137,937—or 62,860,463 pounds, of which the larger part was Sea Island. The value of the export and import trade of Wilmington in one year (July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864,) was $65,185,000; the rebel Government rating exchange at five for one. The number of vessels which ran blockade in fifteen months (Oct. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1864,) was 397.

The floods in Pennsylvania and New-York have not abated. The Susquehanna is higher than ever before. Millions of dollars' worth of property, in houses, bridges, lumber, &c., have been destroyed. Harrisburgh is partially submerged. Railroad travel and telegraphing are interrupted, and business is almost entirely suspended. A similar state of affairs prevails in Central New-York. Trains on the Central Road go no further than Fonda, and none will start for Buffalo before to-morrow. Several miles of track in Montgomery County have been swept away. The Hudson River road is washed away near Schodack, and trains will be interrupted for a few days. The Harlem road is still in good order.

A Pittsburgh, Penn., paper says that the famous "contraband" suggestion was not original with Gen. BUTLER. It states that the idea was first advanced and the term used in a letter written from Fortress Monroe before Gen. BUTLER reached there, and remarks further that "subsequently the question of the status and treatment of refugee negroes was the subject of conversation on the ramparts of Fortress Monroe, when a young Lieutenant in the regular army, since dead, made what we believe was the very first speech, lasting about half a minute, in favor of the 'contraband' idea, as it was afterward adopted. The listeners were Gen. BUTLER, Commodore PENDERGAST, and one other."

The Mayville *Sentinel* says that the oil excitement has fairly spread to Chautauqua County. In Gerry they claim to have a genuine oil spring, and there is much excitement along the Valley of the Cassadaga. At Fredonia an oil spring has been discovered, while at Dunkirk the "surface indications" are so marked as to induce the owners of land to sink an experimental well. At Westfield both oil and gas is to be sought for. (At all the other points gas already predominates over the oil indication.) In the southwestern section of the country there are claimed to be many indications of oil.

While the steamer *Western Metropolis* (which arrived here yesterday) was at Havana, on the 11th, there were threats made that she should be burned before she got to New-York. The watches were doubled and armed for all emergencies. Twelve suspicious, and, as was afterward learned, very dangerous characters, were found on board, some of whom were sent on shore. Their sympathizers had a desire to give trouble, as Capt. HILTON, captured in this same steamer, while in Government service, a blockade-runner, in the Gulf, owned at Havana.

Recruiting agents in Rhode Island have fleeced the State enormously. The Providence *Journal* says one of them got $127,000 for recruiting a single negro regiment. The financial committee of the Legislature exposed the whole affair. The committee say the the answers given by the Governor to their inquiries are quite unsatisfactory, though they acquit him of any intentional wrong, or of either directly or indirectly desiring any pecuniary profit from the gross irregularity which had enabled the chief swindler to perpetrate his rascality.

The International and Electric Telegraph Company have published their tariff for messages by the Indo-European line just opened. To Bushire the charge for twenty words, including address and signature, is £2 10s. 6d; to Kurrachee, £4 10s. 6d; to Ceylon, £5 8s; to British Burmah, £5 5s; and to the three Presidencies, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, £5 1s. For each additional ten words or fraction of ten words one-half of these rates must be added.

Two brothers, named SAMUEL and GEORGE KINGSTON, aged respectively fourteen and seventeen years, while playing together at their home in Detroit, a few days since, quarreled, and the younger entered the house, telling his brother to let him alone, when the latter drew a pistol, placed it to his younger brother's head, and fired it, blowing his brains out. An older brother of these two boys shot and instantly killed his mother, while handling a pistol, a few months ago.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* states that Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, the new British Minister, not only never was Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland, but there is no such office known to the British Government. The Executive officers of the other British North American Provinces are in some sort subordinate to the Governor-General of Canada, and are styled Lieutenant-Governors; not so with the Queen's representative in Newfoundland, who is known only as the Governor of that Island.

On the 6th inst. three men robbed CHARLES GILBERT, a miller of Avon, N. Y., of $1,000, and all the portable valuables in his house. One of the robbers kept the women of the house locked up, while the others roasted GILBERT before a stove until he disclosed the place where his money was concealed. One of the suspected robbers has been arrested, and calls himself DAVID B. LINCOLN.

ELIJAH BOYDEN, of Hampton, Connecticut, was called up between 12 and 1 A. M., last Saturday, and met at the door by a man who demanded his "money or his life." Mr. BOYDEN said he had no money. His visitor then knocked him down and beat him until BOYDEN gave him thirty six cents, saying that it was all he had. The fellow then searched the house, but took nothing except a few candles.

A company has lately been formed in Delhi, N. Y., to test the capabilities of the salt spring belonging to Mr. AUGUSTUS GOULD, on Elk Creek, from whom they have procured a lease of the well and appurtnances for a number of years. It has been bored to the depth of about 400 feet, and boring is to be resumed if necessary to the depth of 800 feet, or more.

The Nassau *Guardian*, of Feb. 22, announces the arrival there of the steamer *G. T. Watson*, the last of the blockade-runners from Charleston. She left that port Feb. 19, and at the time of her departure the dock at which she had taken in her cargo had been set fire to by the Confederates, and the remaining cotton was sharing the same fate, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Federals.

The will of Miss BLYDENBURG, of Durham, N. H., who gave WM. L. GARRISON $1,000, and for charitable and philanthropic purposes connected with the anti-slavery reform the greater part of the residue of her estate, amounting to six or eight thousand dollars, and which was contested by the heirs, has just been sustained after a protracted trial.

The U. S. steamer *Narraganset* arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 1st. The steamship *Cotopaxi*, from New-York, bound to Valparaiso, was detained at Rio, by the order of the U. S. Minister, on a charge of being engaged in illegal trade. Her cargo was being got out, after which the vessel was to be offered for sale to the Brazilian Government.

An oil company, consisting of MOSES Y. BEACH (once the New-York *Sun* proprietor) and other well-known citizens, has been formed at Wallingford for the purpose of sinking a well in Reed's Gap, Durham, where coal was discovered some twelve years ago, which was pronounced by Prof. SILLIMAN to be "not pure coal, but an oily substance."

JOSIAH P. READ and PETER HOLBROOK, the two oldest persons in Swanzey, went to the polls on Tuesday and voted the Union ticket. The former lacks but twenty days of being 93 years old, the latter was 92 in January. Both are spry and active, and exercise considerably out of doors.

The town meeting in Greenland, N. H., on Tuesday, was broken up by a riot, begun by a gang of Copperheads; and the ballot-box was destroyed, and the vote of the town lost. The town officers by law hold over another year, but Greenland can have no representative in the Legislature.

JOHN B. COOK, Deputy Provost-Marshal at Guernsey, Ohio, was shot through the heart by some unknown person on the night of the 5th inst., while walking in the back yard of his house. He died instantly. Rewards to the amount of $7,000 have been offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

Capt. THOMAS ANDREWS, of Hingham, an old and esteemed citizen and shipmuster, died at New-Orleans on the 27th of February. He was, at the time of his death, Acting Master in the United States navy. He had served his country ably ever since the war broke out.

The appearance of spotted fever of a most malignant character at a little place called Palestine, near Indianapolis, has produced an intense consternation among the people. It attacks the brain and nervous system, proves fatal within six or eight hours, and baffles the skill of physicians.

The project of a railroad from Syracuse to the Hudson River, at Newburgh, Delhi being its central point, has been revived with a zeal and determination that give strong hopes of success. The route has been thoroughly and accurately surveyed heretofore.

The London *Herald* and *Star* expose a "scandalous job," by which an official of the House of Lords, charged with defalcation, is allowed to vacate two offices, one of £1,500 and the other of £400 per annum, in favor of a son and son-in-law of the Lord CHANCELLOR, and yet retain his pension.

L'Italia, of Turin, brings us news from Naples (16th February) about an English tourist (name not given) killed on the cone of Vesuvius, in his effort to avoid an enormous rock shot up from the crater. He rolled down the steep declivity, and was picked up at the spot called Pellegrini, ribs fractured and backbone broken.

The *Opinion Nationale*, in a curious article on the bad marksmanship of the infantry, mentions that fifteen millions of cartridges were used at Solferino to shoot down 10,000 Austrians at the outside, which shows that it took 1,500 bullets to kill or wound one man, and represents the weight of 200 pounds.

Out of 4,323 families visited in Hartford last year, one fourth, or 1,079, had no Bible, though of the destitute only 76 were American born. 907 American and German families in the city do not attend church, and 600 children do not attend even day school.

The War Department has decided that female nurses of the Medical Bureau, traveling on duty under proper orders, may have their rations commuted at the rate allowed to soldiers traveling on detached service, viz., seventy-five cents a day.

The Honolulu *Adcertiser* announces the discovery of a new island about five miles in length, and densely covered with trees, lying directly in the track of whalers bound from Ascension to the Ochotsk or Arctic.

The prize-steamer *Julia* was sold at auction in Boston on Wednesday, by HORATIO HARRIS & Co. She was 117 tons burden, and cost about $30,000 in gold. She was sold to Mr. BREWER for $15,000.

John Cummington, of Pomfret, Connecticut, committed suicide, on Saturday morning last, by cutting his throat with a razor, severing both of the main arteries. He was fifty-eight years old.

A. & W. SPRAGUE'S Arctic Mill in Warwick, 12 miles from Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire on Friday. It was the largest single mill in the State. Loss between $200,000 and $300,000.

WILLARD SUMNER, residing in Readsboro, Vt., committed suicide on the night of Feb. 24, by shooting himself in his own house, and before his children, whom he told of his intention.

Miss JULIA DAVIS, daughter of JONATHAN DAVIS, of Westmore, Vt., committed suicide on Monday night, March 6, by hanging herself with a skein of yarn.

A new artillery regiment has just reached the Army of the Potomac, composed of 1,000 men, of whom 100 are said to have received $1,000 apiece.

Deacon PERRY G. MACOMBER, one of the most respectable and valued citizens of New-Bedford, died suddenly of heart disease on Saturday evening.

THOMAS BRADY—whilom a printer boy, local reporter and editor—has been appointed by the Common Council Police Magistrate of Troy.

The *Providence Journal*, which supported Gov. SMITH last year, though it didn't like him, "respectfully declines" to do so this year.

WM. B. SMITH, for seven years past the local editor of the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, died on the 15th inst.

GAIL BORDEN, of Winstead, of milk condensing fame, is now experimenting on making sugar from milk.

In Rhode Island every clergymen is liable to a fine of $200 if he unites in marriage any white person with an African, Indian or mulatto.

Ten thousand muskets were sent from the arsenal in Springfield to the Alleghany arsenal at Pittsburgh, Pa., a few days ago.

Letters deposited in the post-office unpaid are hereafter to go to the dead letter office at Washington.

The farmers in the vicinity of Norfolk, Va., are complaining of a late Spring and unprecedented scarcity of farm laborers.

Miss CLARA BARTON, Annapolis, Md., has undertaken to give information about exchanged prisoners to such as to write to her.

The Rhode Island Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday.

There has been collected in Chicago the sum of $7,610 toward the Douglas monument.

LOCAL NEWS.

In Produce and Merchandise, on Saturday, transactions were restricted, though, in most instances, the tendency of prices was decidedly downward. Medium and high grades of Flour declined 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl. New Mess Pork, which opened at $32 50@$32 62½, fell to $31 ₱ bbl., under reports of a panic in some of the Western markets, particularly in Chicago. Petroleum was firmer, but not active. The Freight engagements were on a limited scale.

At the Twelfth-street School-house, yesterday morning, diplomas were given eleven pupils of the City Normal School, namely: Misses Amelia C. McLean, Isabella Whiteside, Annie V. Fox, Eugenia Wooley, Annie V. Fox, Sarah A. Cooper, Aenrietta Lichtenstadter, Annie L. Whyte, Emily Clark, Charlotte Barr, Esther Lawton, and Susan A. Heybeck. Entertaining addresses were made by Messrs. S. S. Randall, Wm. H. Neilson, Henry Kiddle, Gerard, H. B. Perkins, Rousevelt, and Miller.

The draft was suspended in all the city districts yesterday, but whether permanently or not the officials were unable to state. In the Fourth District the Provost-Marshal stated that it was suspended until Monday.

The Senate Investigating Committee held a short session yesterday, and then adjourned. They will resume their sessions after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The Swedish frigate *Vanadis*, Capt. MELANDER, arrived here yesterday in nine days from Matanza. She is a screw steamer of 400 tons, 22 guns, and 301 officers and men.

An unknown man was run over and killed by a Fourth-avenue car, near First-street, at about 8 o'clock last evening. The body was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Police Station.

CHARLES LOGAN, of No. 324 Third-street, was accidentally shot and instantly killed yesterday afternoon, by CHAS. GALLAGHER.

KATE HOLDERMAN, of No. 233 East Twelfth-street, was accidentally poisoned yesterday afternoon.

At the evening Exchange Gold was active and firm, closing at 165½.

The Confederate Condition—Governor Brown's Little Remedy.

It is not an unfrequent sign of a patient's approaching dissolution that the friends of the sick man are ready to leave the regular family physician and betake themselves to the use of this or that nostrum, which some quack has recommended, or which some old woman says has been found to be beneficial in another case. This symptom accompanies the last hours of the Southern Confederacy. The mode of treatment which has been pursued for the past four years has not saved the patient from a speedy decline; and now in approaching extremity, his friends are recommending, one this thing and another that, each sure that his own remedy is the panacea which will restore the health, and set the patient once again and speedily on his legs.

The most remarkable of these prescriptions is that which is put forward by Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in his recent message. It is composed of several ingredients, so remarkable and so impossible to be procured, that one can hardly believe that the Governor was in earnest in his recommendations.

The first means which BROWN proposes to use is to repeal the rebel conscription act. It is this act which has enabled the rebel leaders thus far to keep their ranks as full as they have been. By its enginery every State has been compelled alike to furnish men for the rebel armies, whether she was a leader in the movement, like South Carolina, or dragged unwillingly into it, like North Carolina. It was passed because the leaders found that without it the men could not be had, and yet now, after its operation has sent almost every able-bodied man into the rebel ranks, and driven those who escaped its action to the dens and caves of the rocks, Gov. BROWN proposes to repeal it, and "return to the constitutional mode of raising men by the States."

The next thing the Governor proposes is to "return to the observance of good faith with our troops, pay them when their wages is due, and discharge them when their terms expire." Undoubtedly prompt payment would increase the efficiency of the rebel army, but there is a little difficulty about it which BROWN does not clear up, viz: where the money is to come from. As to discharging them when their terms expire, if that had been done from the beginning, there would long ago have been no rebel army. And the experience of the last year has not been such as to make it any safer now to let the rebel soldiers go home, than it was when the first breach of faith was made with them.

The next ingredient in BROWN'S remedy is "no more repudiation." Undoubtedly a good remedy in any and every case, but it involves the question again of where the money is to come from, and this question the Governor does not touch.

The next item is "no impressment of property." We must purchase what we need, says BROWN, "except in extreme cases, which justify impressment, and then we must pay just compensation for the property taken." Good again for the Governor. Robbery is a poor policy and a short-breathed one. But again BROWN elides over the question where the money is to come from to purchase or to pay just compensation.

"Representation without constituency must no longer be allowed," says the Governor. Think what a change that would be to drive out from the rebel Congress those who claim to represent Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. It would be to admit that the Confederacy had actually lost ground since the war began, an admission which could hardly be expected of any genuine rebel.

"Secret sessions of Congress must be abandoned," he declares. But this is to abandon a means which the leaders have continually used to carry their measures from the time when the Virginia convention was dragooned in secret session into passing an ordinance of secession. It is no easy matter to break off at once from a habit so long continued. It would involve a reliance upon fair and open discussion, which the South has never relied on.

"Discipline," says the Governor, "must be restored and enforced in our armies." He was comparing, doubtless, the effect of the march of SHERMAN'S army through Georgia with the exploits of WHEELER'S cavalry, whose brutality at Columbia, and elsewhere, was such that, as a rebel letter writer said, their people "would rather see the Yankees, or old Satan himself, than a party of WHEELER'S cavalry. Or perhaps he was thinking of the flood of deserters which has set so steadily from LEE'S army for the last month or so—a good remedy, no doubt, but difficult to apply, unless accompanied with his other recommendations of prompt pay and steady rations.

And, finally, the Governor says that "the President having failed in his military administration, and brought the country to the verge of ruin by his military policy, should be relieved of that part of his duties." Not very complimentary to JEFF. DAVIS, this. He would hardly be likely to lend much of his aid to compound the Governor's soothing syrup, if it was to contain this element as well as the others; and heretofore JEFF. has always been able to back Gov. BROWN down, for it is not the first time that their purposes have clashed. Whether the progress of events has so weakened the one and strengthened the other, as to make the result of a trial of strength on this point different from former trials, remains to be seen. But the result is not doubtful if the Governor shall confine his efforts, as he now proposes, to peaceful ones. He will not get rid of JEFF. in that way.

Our readers will recollect that all that was necessary to prolong Mrs. Dombey's life, was that she should "make an effort." The Confederacy seems to be in the same position, according to the Governor; and if the "effort" were made, if the Confederacy had strength enough to remove JEFF. DAVIS from military command, to restore discipline to its armies, to abandon secret sessions of its Congress, and turn out the members who, as the Governor says, "dare not show themselves publicly among the people whom they claim to represent;" if it were able in the future, as it has been in the past, to raise armies without conscription, to pay them promptly, to feed them with provisions not impressed, but purchased and paid for, and to meet all its obligations with honesty and promptitude, there would be no doubt of the truth of the Governor's declaration, that they still had enough of men and means to achieve their independence. But, like Mrs. Dombey, the Confederacy will not make the effort, and the case will, therefore, have the same result, not much, as we suspect, to the surprise of Gov. BROWN.

Foreign Views of the Length of the War.

Our foreign critics still argue that even if the large armies of the Confederates be broken up, the country will still be filled with guerrilla bands, and that then our real difficulties will only begin, in the large spaces of the Southern States, and the impossibility of holding such vast tracts and such a scattered population, in subjection. These views produce no impression here, from our better understanding of the true problems to be solved, and our more accurate knowledge of the constitution and temper of Southern society. If the South were united in their desire for independence, and if their cause were based on immutable principles, we, of the North, would admit the impossibility of subjugating such a country. We might occupy all the strong strategic points with garrisons, and close and hold all the ports; but the people and country would be practically unconquered, and all the immense wealth and the best blood of the United States would be poured out without avail, in the effort to subdue the Confederate States.

But more than one-half of the Southern population are uncompromisingly loyal—the laboring class of blacks, which must number some two and a half millions, and the mountain population of whites, besides great numbers sprinkled about here and there among the disloyal. Large numbers of others are indifferent. They know perfectly that the South never suffered a wrong from the General Government; that submission in North Carolina, for instance, merely means enjoying the same rights and privileges as in Massachusetts, beside bringing after it great comfort and a chance for wealth.

Even if possessed of slaves, they see that the war has made a vast revolution at the South, as well as at the North, and that slavery, after arming the negroes, will be a dead institution everywhere. It is not in human nature to keep on fighting, offering lives, property and comfort, merely for an intangible notion of honor or consistency. Not having been leaders, they have no pride to sacrifice, and they are quite willing to yield, as soon as they are secured of protection.

Accordingly such persons, though having fought long and bravely for the Confederacy, are deserting every day. It is estimated in high quarters that the desertions the past two weeks, from all the armies of the Confederacy, have averaged *one thousand* per diem.

The masses already feel that they have done enough for honor, and the cause being hopeless, they are ready to submit, when LEE is once defeated. The very sparseness of the population, over such immense spaces, prevents them from uniting for defence, as the people, for instance, in Switzerland or the Caucasus might do, even against an overwhelming force.

But why should they not resort to a guerrilla warfare? We answer that, after the large armies are broken up, nine-tenths of the remaining population will be bitterly opposed to such a horrible and chaotic condition as guerrilla war would bring upon the whole South. Some of their States already have a taste of it, and the "ruthless Yankees" were never denounced half so bitterly as were their own roving bands of plunderers, by Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, or as are the present guerrillas of Mississippi by the rebel press. The truth is, the whole Southern people, black and white, loyal and disloyal, who had a dollar to lose, would rise up to exterminate—to shoot, hang, and burn out such gangs of ruffians, robbers, outcasts and murderers as guerrilla war would create.

Their own people would show no mercy; our Government would execute them by drum-head court-martial, wherever caught, without fear of retaliation. They would be hunted down like wild beasts. Desperate as is the South, she would prefer the Yankee domination to the pandemonium which the guerrillas would spread abroad.

Moreover, when organized opposition was broken down, the Federal Government could afford to leave many of the disaffected districts to their own devices, only protecting our Northern settlers and the loyal from public injury. Society would thus gradually settle itself; and immigration would take the place of armed conquest. The sudden and immense increase of wealth in the South would cause many of the wounds of war to be forgotten, and peace inaugurate itself more easily than many now expect.

On the whole, though the war may drag out a year or more in Texas, or isolated places in the South, we still hold that the breaking up of LEE'S army (soon to take place) will be the end of the Confederacy, and that we have little to fear, either from the vast spaces of the Southern States, or the robbing bands which may survive the main struggle.

The Provision Market—Prices Wholesale and Retail.

Every careful housekeeper in town ought to consult the brief comparative statements of wholesale prices in the breadstuff and provision markets, published among our "General Markets" yesterday. The dates brought into comparison are the last day of 1864, and Friday, March 17, 1865. And the articles comprised in the statements include those of the most ordinary household consumption. An examination of the figures in the tabular form in which they appear, will enable any housekeeper to determine how far the retail dealer's current prices have been made to correspond with the great decline at wholesale within the period which the statement covers.

Thus, we note an average decline of ten dollars per barrel in mess pork, and in prime pork, eight dollars. This decline represents a reduction at the rate of 25 per cent on the wholesale price at the close of last year. It is easy comparing this with the current retail rates. On fair business principles the price of pork per pound to-day should be about one-quarter less than it was in December last.

Cut meats were sold by wholesale, eleven weeks ago, at from 17½ to 22 cts. a pound. To-day the quotations are from 16 to 18 cts. This is not a very marked decrease, it is true—but any one looking even casually into his weekly house-keeping bills, will find that there is no sign of a corresponding reduction at retail, even in this Lenten season, when there is always a largely diminished consumption.

Plain mess beef per barrel has gone down from an average of $20 80, to an average of $16 50, or nearly 20 per cent. Lard shows a less noticeable decline. But State butter was quoted yesterday, by wholesale, at a fraction less than half the price reported on the 31st of December last. The average at the last named date, was 53 cts. a pound; at the former, 26½ cts. Orange County by retail is now quoted at 40 cts., and State averages 32½ cts.

The great item of potatoes shows no decrease in price at wholesale since the close of last year; but it is worthy of note by those who care to practice domestic economy, that while the average per barrel is $2 87½, the cost at retail to the small purchaser, for very ordinary qualities, is 60 cents a peck, or $4 80 a barrel—a profit which no one can pretend to say is legitimate, and which illustrates, better perhaps than anything else, the imposition practised upon the consumer by the vicious system of forestalling. Most, if not all, of this gouging in the retail provision trade we owe, without doubt, to the want of markets to which the producer should have access, and which would not only give free scope to legitimate competition, thereby protecting the consumer from extortion, but would become a vast source of revenue to the city.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—The conflict which has been going on for many months between the South Australian colonists and the British Government, on the subject of the transportation of convicts, has terminated in favor of the former. The colony is no longer to be a penal settlement. Some less powerful and less contumacious province will probably be found—possibly some district on Hudson's Bay or the Island of Anticosti. Both have been spoken of not unfrequently. The probability, however, is that the colonies that have the most interest in the Hudson's Bay settlements and in the unsettled Island of Anticosti, would be as little disposed as Australia to receive the vast convict population of England. Besides, neither of these places would be likely to supply the necessary means for any profitable employment of convict labor.

The Policy of Maximilian in Mexico.

The Austrian successor of MONTEZUMA is evidently ambitious of distinguishing himself as a ruler. But the policy which he is now pursuing in Mexico, though excellent in the abstract, may prove suicidal in his very peculiar circumstances. It is dangerous for even an old-established sovereign to bid defiance to public opinion, yet how much more perilous is it for a ruler, who holds his seat by the most precarious tenure, to do so? By issuing those decrees (liberal and just in themselves) confirming the secularization of church property and proclaiming universal religious toleration, MAXIMILIAN has alienated the only party among the Mexican people which was at first disposed to sustain him, without conciliating any large number of that national party which has been waging war to the knife against him from the beginning; and, as a consequence, he at present stands divested of any really solid basis for his power, save that French army that originally established it. The Ultramontanists and the Republicans may not yet have made up their differences and entered into combination for the purpose of overthrowing the new dynasty, but it cannot be doubted that both are equally emulous in watching the opportunity to give his Government the *coup de grace*.

Between him and them there is, in truth, a great gulf fixed which, cannot be passed. With each of the opposing Mexican parties, MAXIMILIAN has a quarrel which will forbid a long compromise. His acceptance of the Mexican crown, and subversion of Mexican institutions, are acts the Republicans only abide their time to avenge, while his refusal to restore to the Papal hierarchy the fertile lands which the Liberals had very properly secularized, together with his toleration ordinance in favor of Protestants, precludes all chance of his reconciliation with the Ultramontanists. Even in the Imperial palace and Cabinet the decrees in question have taken effect. The Empress CHARLOTTE, it seems, as well as the Empress EUGENIE, is fond of political intrigue, and has espoused the cause of the priests and the Pontiff to the great perplexity and annoyance of her husband. But the schism in the Cabinet is said to be of much more serious character than that which has occurred between her Majesty and the Emperor, several of its members having tendered their resignations on account of their repugnance to MAXIMILIAN'S pet measures. Prominent among whom is his Majesty's oldest and most valued friend, M. SCHERTZENLECHNER, a veteran and experienced Austrian statesman, who had been the tutor and companion of the Emperor's youth, and, until lately, the chief counselor of his maturer years.

The retirement of some of MAXIMILIAN'S ablest supporters from the Cabinet at so critical a period, will materially weaken the Imperial Government, and give foreigners but a poor idea of its stability. The official journal of the new empire has recently published a number of letters received from European sovereigns in acknowledgment of MAXIMILIAN'S supremacy. The Czar of Russia, the Kings of Denmark, Portugal, Italy and Prussia, the Queen of England, the most of the Princes of Germany, all combine to offer their congratulations to this scion of the House of Hapsburg, and to recognize the legitimacy of his title. But what will all these missives, and congratulations, and recognitions avail him if the French army is withdrawn, and he is left without a party in the country to sustain, as best he can, his ill-acquired throne? Will these ceremonious acts, or even the presence in his Capital of the Ambassadors and Plenipotentiaries of his right royal friends suffice to buttress up the tottering throne in the hour of adversity? Will the princely correspondents, congratulators, and recognizers enable the recipient of all these attentions and honors to stand erect and fearless when the people shall arise in their might to hurl him from his place, and to vindicate their right to freedom and self-government?

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Several of the heads of departments have had interviews with the President on the subject of renewing the commissions of civil officers whose term is about to expire. We are prepared to hear that the Postmaster-General has the largest list of recommendations for reappointment. The duties proper of the Postal Department can only be assigned periodically to new sets of officers at the expense of the public service. And if the new money order system is to have a fair trial, it is absolutely necessary that men of tried integrity of business habits, and thoroughly acquainted with the technicalities of this branch of the department, should be retained in office, to the exclusion of all minor considerations of party engineering or sectional expediency.

From Havana.

The steamship *Western Metropolis*, Wm. B. RUSH, Master, which left this port on the 20th ult., arrived at Greytown, Nicaragua, on the 3d instant, after a smooth but long passage, which was owing to an accident to the port boiler, making it necessary to reduce the steam to three or four pounds. At Greytown, took on board 794 California passengers, consigned to the Central America Transit Company, the *Western Metropolis* being chartered to take the place of the *Golden Rule*. Left Greytown 5th at 5:45 P. M., and being short of water, sailed direct for Havana. Had a heavy cross sea in the Caribbean Sea and a norther in the Gulf. Arrived at Havana at 9 A. M. on 11th. On 11th, the Confederate steamer *Wren* came in with 700 bales of cotton from Galveston. There were numerous threats from the above that the *Western Metropolis* would be burned before she got to New-York. They were so prevalent, that the American Consul sent off word that the officers must be on the lookout. The watches were doubled and armed for all emergencies. Twelve suspicious, and, as was afterward learned, very dangerous characters were found on board, some of whom were sent on shore. Their sympathizers had a desire to give trouble, as Capt. HILTON captured in this same steamer, while in Government service, a blockade-runner, in the Gulf, owned at Havana. The *Western Metropolis* sailed from Havana on the 12th, at 2:10 P. M., and throughout the passage had very heavy weather, with high cross seas.

Flour had been selling in Havana as high as $40 per barrel, for the week previous.

The *Western Metropolis* brings the Nicaragua and Havana mails, and one day later dates than the Cyrus.

FORREST—THE GUERRILLA CHIEF.

After the storm of this Revolution has swept over the insurgent States, and the institution that struck so fierce a blow at the national life has been itself trampled under the heel of victory, it will remain for some future BANCROFT to analyze and portray the features of that old plantation style of civilization which is already a thing of the past.

The future historian will, if his research and analysis be successful, find the two salient features of Southern life and the two elements of its military power were, on the one hand, the aristocratic pride of Virginia, and, on the other, the reckless ruffianism and cut-throat daring of the Southwest. And, as it were opportunely for his purpose, he finds two military chieftains, each masterly in their way, around whom he may group these contrasted styles of society—ROBERT E. LEE, the Virginia Commander, and FORREST, the guerrilla leader of the Southwest. LEE, the grandson of a bosom friend of WASHINGTON—full of revolutionary tradition, full of State pride, a grave, taciturn, composed and dignified soldier, is the proper type of whatever is best and most worthy of pride in old Virginia. Around him now rally the wrecks of those ancient families who were rich and proud when Gov. DINWIDDIE spoke of GEORGE WASHINGTON as a "young man of promise." PATRICK HENRY told stories over the counter of his country store. FORREST, of obscure family, and with floating habits of life—a gambler, a duellist, a negro trader and sharp speculator, yet possessed of brute courage and tireless energy, is a fit successor of JIM BOWIE, and ought to carry at his waistband the identical butcher knife to which that great ruffian first gave name.

And yet, so precisely have these bloody days of Southern revolution suited the development of his character, that now this well-dressed and well-mounted adventurer has developed into a great cavalry leader, and won for himself a name in military history beside the names of MARION and MURAT. How sudden and how imposing are the reputations developed by a great war. Who could have predicted that the plain, simple, direct, modest business man, who had "U. S. GRANT" printed on the right upper corner of his brokers' card in St. Louis in 1860, would in four years stamp that name in gigantic capitals on the roll of great warriors, beside the names of HANNIBAL and TURENNE, and GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS and CROMWELL, and WASHINGTON and JACKSON!

The boys of the next generation will take an unwholesome but absorbing interest in reading such legends as may drift down the rude stream of our border history, telling of CROCKETT and how he hunted, and fought bears and Indians, and how, as civilization crowded upon the rough border, he roved to wilder scenes and fell fighting a swarm of Mexicans with clubbed rifle at the capture of the Alamo.

They may read, too, of BOWIE and his bear-fights, and the great knife he hammered out of an old rasp, and his duels, and his street-fights, and his Indian fights, and how he, too, migrated to the bloody border, and surrendered his life over the bodies of a dozen dead Mexicans, fighting, "game to the last," at the Alamo.

The last of this redoubtable line of bowie-knife heroes is FORREST.

For some years before the rebellion, FORREST was well known as a Memphis speculator and Mississippi gambler. His associates were Mississippi steamboatmen, Tennessee negro traders, river gamblers and plantation speculators. He was for some time Captain of a boat that ran between Memphis and Vicksburgh, and, if stories are true, made it quite as much to his interest to pass his nights at the card-table in the cabin as on the hurricane deck. These winnings were held with a thrift not usual in such cases, and regularly invested in "choice lots of negro fellows," who were carried to the large plantations down the river and sold to his friends, the cotton planters, at a handsome advance on their cost in Tennessee. As his fortune thus increased he engaged in plantation speculation, and, in 1860, was the nominal owner of two plantations not far from Goodrich's Landing, above Vicksburgh, where he worked some hundred or more slaves.

This gave him admission to society a grade above his river associates, and he began to cover the hilt of his six-shooter and keep his bowie knife more concealed. But when, after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, in the fall of 1860, YANCEY and Gov. HARRIS and JEFF. DAVIS took the stump through the southwest for secession, the fighter got the better of the speculator, and FORREST at once developed that taste and talent for bloodshed, which amounts almost to military genius. The same qualities that made him a cool fighter with the bowie knife, and a winner at the card table, give him steady nerve in a cavalry charge, and enable him to withdraw his forces in time to secure a retreat when he finds himself outnumbered.

FORREST began at the foot of the ladder. He enlisted as a volunteer private in the first or about the first infantry regiment that was recruited at Memphis at the first "firing of the Southern heart." But his qualities as a horseman and a fighter soon attracted notice and he was made Captain of a cavalry company. Promotion came and he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment.

He took his first lessons in the cavalry skirmish on the line of Green River, when BUELL advanced on Bowling Green, in the Winter of '62.

When GRANT won his first laurels, and struck his first great blow at the rebel cause at Donelson, FORREST was senior Colonel, commanding a brigade, and after the surrender headed his first charge, cut his way through the Union lines, and withdrew his brigade in safety to the mountains of East Tennessee. Soon after he made a swift and stealthy march on Murfreesboro, caught the good easy commander on the post a napping, and carried the town by a sweeping charge. Since then he has been ranging from the Ohio River on the north to the banks of the Tombigbee, and from the mountains of North Carolina to the Valley of the Mississippi; now making a raid two hundred miles into our lines; now hanging sullen, defiant and dangerous on the rear of a retreat; now driving back SMITH in disorder; and now falling back himself, but fighting every mile, before GRIERSON; now charging with five hundred picked men through the streets of Memphis, and escaping with a trivial loss; and, as the darkest and most damning of his rebel exploits, charging into Fort Pillow, and after the out-numbered garrison had ceased firing and were wholly at his mercy, permitting his flushed and demoniacal crew to shoot, stab, roll down the bank, and toss into the river six hundred unresisting victims.

So far he has proved the most regularly successful and the most dangerous of all the rebel cavalry leaders. He is more collected, deliberate and defiant than was that romantic thief and good-natured freebooter, JACK MORGAN.

He commands a much larger force, and wields it with more power and skill than MOSBY. He fights harder, and is more sullen and defiant in retreat than STUART. He is more brilliant and effective than WHEELER. When this war subsides from regular field and post strategy into irregular, predatory and guerrilla warfare, the probability is that FORREST may act independently of LEE, and draw around him all those fierce, disappointed and reckless spirits who may escape from the withering volleys and crushing charges of GRANT and SHERMAN.

LEE is too calm a man, and too orderly and well grounded in military first principles, to fight after systematic strategy becomes quite hopeless; and BEAUREGARD, though a good engineer, is not a leader of men. But FORREST loves to shed blood, and is quite likely to keep on killing, out of pure revenge, after the "Southern Confederacy" has been swept into the limbo where are congregated all the dreams of fools.

"Gone, glimmering 'mid the dreams of things that were,
A schoolboy's tale, the pageant of an hour."

In person, FORREST is formidable, not to say impressive. He is a little over six feet in height, strongly built, and, without looking at all plump, weighs about a hundred and seventy-five. He appears to be thirty-eight years of age, in the perfection of vigorous manhood, insensible to fatigue, incapable alike of sympathy, or weakness, or fear.

He is a consummate horseman and a deadly pistol shot. Yet his control over men is absolute; for he takes no airs, will talk familiarly with any of his men, and never, by his actions, reminds them of the military interval that separates a lieutenant-general of cavalry from a private in the ranks. The outlines of his face are handsome and the expression generally pleasant. But now and then, when roused a little, or issuing a positive command, the devil in him lights up his eye with a fearful gleam, and you can see the terrible legend that the Almighty stamped upon the brow of the first murderer, "A Man of Blood."

While genial with his men he is often exacting and savage with his officers. Disobedience or a gleam of insubordination in an officer, he visits not by the tedious machinery of even a drum-head court-martial. He knows a more summary method.

On one occasion he reprimanded a young lieutenant in language of great severity, and the officer, stung by the insulting words, was for a moment overcome by his passion and drew his pistol. Instantly the bloody chieftan walked deliberately up to the offender, drew his bowie-knife, and using his immense physical superiority to the uttermost, literally cut the poor fellow to the ground, and after the death stab had been given, plunged the reeking dagger again and again to the hilt in the quivering flesh; and then, when his hellish revenge was sated, cooly wiped the dripping blade, returned it to the waistband of his pantaloons, and rode away quietly as though he had shot a yelping cur.

Such is the essential cut-throat fierceness of his nature!

FORREST is indifferent to the pleasures of the senses, a spare eater and abstemious in his habits. But he loves strong, nervous and muscular excitements. When he hears the sharp vollies of the closing fight, and sees now and then a horse, with empty but blood-stained saddle, come galloping to the rear, his impatience sometimes gets the better of his discretion; his hand, before he knows it, is on the hilt of his revolver, and he will wheel and dash in where the fight is thickest. Yet like every successful gambler he keeps a good eye on the main chances, and is hardly the man to throw away his life at the head of a forlorn hope. The likelihood is rather that like other hard fighting knights of the Bowie knife, he will drift away with some of his followers into the far Southwest, and become a Mexican adventurer or a Nicaraguan filibuster.

Very effective for the quiet and order of the Southwest will be the minnie ball so fortunately aimed as to pierce the heart of N. B. FORREST.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Preparations for the Spring Campaign—Soldiers in Transitu—How the Western States Contribute—Hospitals of Louisville—Jeffersonville—New-Albany—Soldiers' Barracks—Refugees—Guerrilla Victims—Constitutional Amendment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, March 14, 1865.

In peace prepare for war; in a calm be ready for the storm. The latter of these precautions, especially in the present portentous conjuncture, is as sagely significant as the former. The Government, enlightened by a four years experience, and stimulated by successes, by hope and confidence, is sparing no pains to make the coming campaign the crowning success of the fearful struggle.

Gen. THOMAS' army has lain quiet enough about Eastport and Huntsville, since HOOD's routed hordes recrossed the Tennessee. This inaction is soon to end. The three months, since the battles before Nashville, have passed in anything but sloth. Those who know THOMAS, know what he is capable of effecting within this period, in the way of provision and preparation for the storm, that is sure to burst on the Gulf States before many weeks pass away. His plans will not be misty, nor his blows found to be random ones, when the true time shall have come to strike. Mississippi and Alabama have several haughty and defiant cities, which will not bow till forced to do so, to the majesty of our common country's flag. We will see, before long, how THOMAS takes cities.

The troops which for a month past have been surging through Louisville, southward, evidence the careful preparation that is made for the needs and *contingencies* of the Spring and Summer. Hardly a day has passed or passes without one or more regiments passing through. They are full regiments, too, and composed of *materiel* that would do honor to the armies of any nation in the world. They are new regiments *literally*, that is, newly enlisted. But they are veteran regiments, *substantially*, (the most of them, at least,) from the fact that more than half their members are the staunch, tried soldiers of former campaigns.

Their first term of service ended, they *could not* remain out of the field while the rebellion remained uncrushed, and their brothers in the ranks, and their dear country's call for aid summoned them to bare their breasts once more, daring everything to finish the great work carried forward so auspiciously and so far. So many of these veteran heroes in the newly-raised regiments make all the rest as good as veterans. So they will prove themselves to be. They are, in truth, noble bodies of men—the great mass of them from the stalwart States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. No States have made larger, freer, and more self-sacrificing contributions than these three, to the grand cause of a united and indivisible country. None have a prouder record to-day. None will receive more deservedly the tribute due by a redeemed nation to the heroic hearts and hands that saved it.

If all these soldiers are on their way to reinforce THOMAS, the inference will be, that he will have a rousing army to commence his Spring operations. He will surely not need them all. It is likely that the most of them will tarry and watch elsewhere. Should it be said of LEE as of Creusa's ghost, in the Eneid, *abüt erupit, evasit*—in plain English, should LEE break away from Richmond, evade GRANT, and strike at East Tennessee, it is quite probable that he will find a force to confront him that may give him pause, and something more. Indeed, the rebellion's last prop of a man will be able to get nowhere with his army, where he will not find a Union army full soon near and strong enough to strike him. A few weeks will test the truth of this averment.

Three months' lull in battles in this department has had its usual effect of thinning the numerous hospitals, located at prominent points throughout the region. Those of Nashville are greatly depleted, there being not far from 5,000 beds vacant, in the aggregate, among them. None, save the church hospitals, have as yet been closed. It is the purpose to retain 10,000 beds there, in readiness for emergencies, though not a moiety of this number may be needed. It is a prudent precaution. None can tell what the future has precisely in store. And it is certainly within the range of fair possibility that this war-scathed region may become the arena again of terrific conflicts.

In Louisville there are fewer hospitals, and as a rule smaller ones than in Nashville. The Clay Hospital on Sixth-street has 163 patients; the Crittenden, consisting of seven pavilions, erected for the purpose, has 313 patients; Brown Hospital, two miles out of the city, has at present 540 patients; the Strader Hospital, being a packet boat moored in the Ohio, at the foot of Fifth-street, has 116; the Transfer Hospital numbers 120; the Officers' Hospital, 35; the Eruptive, consisting of three branches, for measles, erysipelas and small-pox respectively, has an aggregate of 414 patients, 204 of these suffering from the small-pox. Across the river at Jeffersonville are three hospitals: the Jefferson, having a capacity for 2,500 patients, but containing now 1,962; the Jo. Holt Hospital, numbering 800 sick and wounded; and Hospital No. 16, having 148. The aggregate of these ten hospitals is 4,609 patients; of this number 2,910 are in the three hospitals of Jeffersonville, leaving only 1,699 patients distributed, at this writing, among all the hospitals in Louisville. At New-Albany, Ind., five miles from this point, there are five hospitals, none of them large, however, and containing in all some 1,200 patients. There are Northern readers who will find an interest in these details, and for the benefit of such they are given.

I should add, that a great improvement in the way of soldiers' barracks is in process of completion. Five immense wooden pavilions, each 364 feet long by 24 wide, and two stories high, are erected on Fifteenth-street, opposite the Crittenden Hospital. They are designed to furnish barrack accommodations to the numerous soldiers constantly needing it. Two of the buildings, while the others were in progress, were used temporarily as a hospital, and called the Sedgwick. This hospital is now closed, and the whole suite of buildings will speedily be used for the purpose designed. The Exchange Barracks, hitherto used, were a disgrace to the authorities and to the service. Soldiers were huddled into them promiscuously, and obliged to lie, crowded like pigs in a stye, on bare floors reeking with filth and swarming with vermin. The new barracks are the fruit of the popular outcry against the abomination of the old. The fruit has grown somewhat slowly, but will refresh and cheer none the less when it is matured.

Diagonally across Broadway, from the new barracks, is the new Refugee Asylum, designed to give comfortable quarters to between 300 and 400 refugees. This class is numerous here, and provision for their comfort is among the most commendable charities. Whole Union families are often among them, who have fled here for their lives, from remorseless guerrillas who have stripped them of all their worldly goods.

I saw, some days ago, in the old Foundry Hospital, (recently closed,) 18 of the wounded Kentucky colored soldiers, shot down in cold blood and left for dead upon the field by guerrillas, while the poor fellows were in charge of a drove of cattle some 24 miles from the city. Between 20 and 30 were killed outright, and of the mangled survivors brought in here for hospital care, several, when I saw them, were *in articulo mortis*. It was a diabolical deed. The story, as the papers recounted it, seemed but one illustration more of the fiendish atrocity of these ruthless bandits. I confess, that on looking on these suffering men, I felt that no state of civilized society, so called, save that where slavery educates the heart, *could* produce monsters capable of such enormities. The ingenious author of the article in the January number of the *London Quarterly*, entitled "The United States as an Example," and who compares GRANT, SHERMAN, GILLMORE and SHERIDAN, in the atrocities which mark their conduct of the war, with MAHOMET, GENGHIS KHAN, TAMERLANE, and CATHERINE of Russia, has strangely ignored the mode of conducting the war pursued by his special friends the rebels. Of these guerrilla monsters of Quantrell, of Fort Pillow, of Southern prisons, and their indiscribable horrors, he seems never to have heard. The *Quarterly* is not too old to learn, and it will soon learn various things in regard to this American struggle, which will be taught with such emphasis that bitter prejudice itself will be forced to own the lesson. We will hope that even on the *Quarterly* the teaching will not be altogether lost.

The Kentucky Legislature has rejected the Constitutional Amendment, though Gov. BRAMLETTE recommended its adoption, and Senator GUTHRIE favored it. It could hardly be otherwise as the Legislature was constituted. The mill of the gods grinds slow, and inveterate prejudices rarely dissolve in a day. An appeal to the people is left and will be taken. The voice of destiny is potential, and the masses are rapidly owning its influence. The next Legislature will not be as the last. There is good hope that a year's "sober, second thought" will officially seal the doom of the "peculiar institution" in Kentucky. C. V. S.

Trip From California via Nicaragua.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The steamship *Moses Taylor* left San Francisco 13th February ult. Nothing of moment transpired during the voyage to San Juan del Sur. Passengers were transferred across the Isthmus in the usual way. On March 1, a passenger, J. W. BIRCH by name, ventured beyond his depth while bathing in the San Juan, where the river bank breaks off perpendicularly from three to fifteen or sixteen feet depth of water. Taking a rapid stride into the stream, he was instantly off soundings, and, being no swimmer, struggled to regain his foothold, but did not succeed. He rose three times. A pole was extended to him, but he broke it in his death struggles, and disappeared. The natives diligently spread drag-nets and endeavored to recover the body until after midnight, but did not succeed. His effects were placed in the hands of the American Commercial Agent at Greytown, who forwarded them on to this port, and addressed his friends, through the postmaster of the City of Bloomington, Illinois, where the parents of deceased reside.

The harbor of Greytown is substantially sealed. The San Juan River itself now literally empties into the Colorado River, twenty miles above Greytown, and becomes thenceforth a mere creek. It is said to contain not over four feet of water on the bar, while the stream on the bar is not more than thirty to forty feet across, and across this bar a passenger propeller is sunk, which effectually shuts out all ingress and egress for vessels. Launches and lighters, by aid of oars and ropes, pass and repass. Steamers take and discharge voyagers in launches from the ocean beach. Two barks are inside the bar completely shut in, and have been there several months.

United States Engineers, under the superintendence of Capt. [illegible], are in Greytown, making explorations for the reopening of the harbor. But their efforts at present are unavailing. The recent rush of islands out of the San Juan has changed its flow into the Colorado. At the mouth of the Colorado is a deep and practicable harbor; but unfortunately it is within the boundaries of Costa Rica. The Transit Company's charter is granted to Nicaragua. After the Walker foray into Nicaragua, Costa Rica obtained large accessions of territory from Nicaragua as compensation for expelling filibusters from the territory of the latter. And now that there is no common enemy to confront, these two petty States are jealous of each other.

But to the United States it is of immense importance that there should be two inter-oceanic communications between these States and California.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
A CALIFORNIAN.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 18, 1865.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday on the Pacific Ocean.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMSHIP MOSES TAYLOR, PACIFIC OCEAN, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

This being the birthday of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the passengers resolved to pay the customary tribute of respect to his memory.

A table decked with the Stars and Stripes was placed on the promenade deck, every available seat being occupied, and a large number of persons being obliged to stand. The meeting was called to order by HIRAM C. CLARK, Esq., of San Francisco, when upon motion, Mr. AARON [illegible], of Portland, Oregon, was elected President, and Mr. W. E. COOPER, of Sonoma County, Cal., Secretary to the meeting.

The President, upon taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting in a few patriotic and appropriate remarks. The festivities commenced with the following exercises: 1. Song, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," by Mr. JOHN OVERMAN and choir. 2. "WASHINGTON's Farewell Address," read by Mr. G. FALLENDY. 3. Song, "I Wish this Cruel War were Over," by Mr. FRANK HUSSEY and chorus.

Judge HIRAM C. CLARK, delivered an impressive and patriotic address on the character of WASHINGTON. The exercises for the morning were concluded with the singing of the glorious old song, the "Star Spangled Banner," nearly all on board forming in the chorus. A vote of thanks was passed to Capt. J. H. BLETHEN, officers and crew on board the C. A. T. Co.'s steamer, *Moses Taylor*, for their gentlemanly conduct toward their passengers. In the evening a number of gentlemen accompanied by ladies, met upon the deck and "tripped the light fantastic toe" to their heart's content, after which the officers on board delighted all with an exhibition of superb fireworks. So ended one of America's holidays on the Pacific ocean.

Relief for the Needy and the Suffering at Charleston.

Immediately upon the occupation of Charleston by our forces, the American Union Commission sent an agent to inquire into the the necessities of the remaining population of the city, and of refugees arriving from the interior. After careful investigation, acting under the advice of the military Commandant, the agent invited the coöperation of loyal residents in the work of supplying the wants of the poor in the city, and an auxiliary of the Union Commission was formed, of which Col. JOHN PHILLIPS is President, and Gov. WILLIAM AIKEN, Dr. ALBERT G. MACKAY, and other gentlemen of known worth and integrity, are members. The following letter from Col. WOODFORD sets forth the facts in the case, and is a powerful and conclusive appeal to the generosity of our citizens. Money in aid of the Union Commission may be sent to its Treasurer, A. V. STOUT, Esq., President of the Shoe and Leather Bank. Supplies may be sent to No. 14 Bible House, marked "American Union Commission."

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., President of the American Union Commission, New-York City:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Mr. MARION T. HEWITT, of your city, has called upon me in behalf of the American Union Commission, to ascertain the true condition of the people of Charleston, and to devise some method by which the suffering and want occasioned by the rebellion may be most surely alleviated. We thank you for this prompt indication that the men of the North sympathize in the afflictions of their fellow-countrymen, and desire to meet them, when returning to loyalty, in the true spirit of Christian brotherhood.

The suffering here is great; nor is it confined to the poorer classes alone. Charleston is to-day cut off from the back country by the presence of intervening armies. Families who have heretofore derived their income from country estates, are now of necessity in want. Others, whose property has been gradually absorbed into rebel bonds, are penniless. The rebel currency is worthless. Thus many who have been tenderly reared are now suffering. Instances of want come daily and hourly to my notice which I am powerless to alleviate. Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE, Commanding this Department, generously turned over most of the rice captured in the city to a committee, who are distributing it for the relief of the most necessitous. But this supply can only last for a few days at the best, and does not begin to answer our wants. We need money, provisions, clothing, medicines and delicacies for the sick. You cannot do too much for us. Your agent, Mr. HEWITT, has, at my suggestion, invited several prominent residents of Charleston to organize as an auxiliary association to your commission, and thus insure the safe and equitable distribution of the charity which you so nobly offer. These gentlemen have accepted, and the loyal people of the North may rely upon their faithful performance of the trust. I believe that the nation will respond to the appeal which your commission makes in behalf of this great charity, and look forward hopefully to to the day when the olive branch you proffer shall be planted beside hearthstones made desolate by war, and bear the golden fruitage of reconciliation and peace.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
STEWART L. WOODFORD,
Colonel 103d U. S. C. I.,
Commanding City of Charleston.

Donation to the Patriot Orphan Home.

The following correspondence explains itself:

To Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., President of the Board of Counsellors of the Patriot Orphan Home:

MY DEAR SIR: I herewith send to you, as President of the Board of the Patriot Orphan Home, a draft for ($266) two hundred and sixty-six dollars, a donation from officers of the Russian Navy, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of sailors and soldiers of the United States. Rev. Dr. W. C. ANDERSON, formerly of San Francisco, who transmits the draft to me, suggests that a reply from you, in addition to signing the receipts in duplicate, would be gratifying to the donors. The friendly attitude of Russia illustrated by just such acts of kindness as the Russian naval officers here exhibit. Will you, then, be so kind as to write a note of acknowledgment, and send it with the receipts to care of JOHN A. ANDERSON, United States Sanitary Commission, No. 1,307 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. Very respectfully, yours,

C. B. AGNEW.
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1865.

The undersigned has received from Mrs. M. A. CHAPMAN, President of the Widows' Union Association, of San Francisco, California, through the Rev. Dr. W. C. ANDERSON, $266, a donation from the officers of the Russian Navy, for the benefit of widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors of the United States.

As the President of the Board of Counsellors of the Patriot Orphan Home, established in this city, he has paid this sum to the treasurer of that institution. For the disinterested generosity of this gift, he desires to express in the name of counsellors and managers of the Patriot Orphan Home their grateful acknowledgments to the officers of the Russian Navy from whom the gift proceeded, and their very high estimation of the motives and feelings which prompted the gift.

The friendly relations of Russia to the United States are one of the most important and encouraging facts of our present national history and experience. The personal character of her naval officers, as we have seen them among us, has combined with the friendship of their sovereign and country to command and recompense our esteem.

The institution to which we have appropriated their generous gift is a prospering Home, for more than one hundred of the orphans of soldiers and sailors of the United States, and will be enlarged in coming prosperity, to be a happy home for similar thousands.

It is our earnest desire that the amity between these two great nations may be perpetual, and that the children of our soldiers and sailors may be educated to remember that imperial Russia has been a faithful friend to their country and to their fathers.

With our sincere wishes for the growing prosperity and welfare of Russia, and for the happiness and health of her honored naval officers, I have the honor to subscribe myself, as President of the Board of Counsellors of the Patriot Orphan Home, their obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. TYNG.

To the officers of the Russian Navy, San Francisco, Cal.

A New-York Soldier's Family in Distress.

NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIERS' DEPOT,
Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., New-York City,
March 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday, there died at this depot a furloughed soldier belonging to a New-York regiment, who leaves a widow and six small children, four of whom are sick and one not expected to recover, in perfectly destitute circumstances.

Are there not among your fair readers some who, looking around upon their own happy families, can spare a dollar to lighten the desolateness that has settled upon this poor widow's household?

I will thankfully acknowledge the receipt of any contributions that may be sent to my care.

VINCENT COLYER, Superintendent.

The Police and the Draft.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When this draft is finished, there will be a number of the Police force of this city among those drawn. As they are mostly men with families, the disposition to take some action to procure substitutes for them is general among the force. In order to apply this feeling practically to the benefit of the men who are or may be drafted, I beg to offer the following suggestions: [illegible] continued until the whole sum advanced is repaid, and the sum agreed on to be deducted by the Treasurer of the Board, and applied by him for that purpose. These circulars being returned to the commissioners signed (as they will be) by the whole force, let the commissioners advertise for a capitalist who will advance the sum required. These suggestions are not prompted by self-interest; I am over age, but am willing to pay my mite to help my associates.

A PATROLMAN.

The Billiard Tournament.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 18.

The great billiard tournament for the championship of this State has just finished. WM. A. TOBIN having beaten all his opponents, seven in number, is the champion elect.

Until the last game, Mr. TOBIN and Mr. R. E. WILMARTH stood six games each. The latter immediately challenged for another contest, which must take place in four months.

Bumstead Hall, where the playing took place, was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance.

Factory Destroyed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, March 17.

A. & W. SPRAGUE's Arctic Mill in Warwick, twelve miles from this city, was destroyed by fire this evening. It was the largest single mill in the State. Loss between 200,000 and 300,000 dollars.

Dr. Franklin and the South Carolina Planter.—A friend relates to us that the Summer before the war, at the house of a hospitable South Carolinian planter, he was up one morning with the sun and was about to venture forth on a morning walk, when he was checked by the planter at the door.

"You cannot pass, Sir. Too early."

"Too early! Why, my dear Colonel, what says Dr. Franklin?"

"'Early to bed and early to rise, will make a man healthy and wealthy and wise.'"

"Very fine, Sir; but all a fallacy. Early rising and the inhalation upon an empty stomach of the morning malaria of this country, North and South, have been the death of thousands—the death of thousands, Sir, from the time of Capt. John Smith to this day. Wait till after breakfast, fortify your stomach with a cup of hot coffee, and then, the noxious vapors of the night being exhaled by the sun, we will take a morning ride."

"But, my dear Colonel, I am always fortified with a wine glass of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS."

"Ah, then, Sir, you may stick to Dr. Franklin. Hostetter's agent at Charleston supplies me, and I am expecting a box to-day with my wagon. Those Bitters, I find, are a sure protective against all the fevers resulting from malaria. Dr. Franklin holds good, Sir, even in the swamps of South Carolina, if fortified with Hostetter's Bitters."

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even in the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Blessing.—DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is used WITH BENEFIT, in every family.
Sold by all Druggists, town and country.

MARRIED.

EADIE—BISSELL.—On Saturday, March 18, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, Mr. WILLIAM R. EADIE and Miss LIZZIE S. BISSELL, all of this city.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

DIED.

BOOTH.—On Thursday, March 16, J. EDGAR BOOTH, son of Samuel and Emily C. Booth, aged 19 years and 5 months.

His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 46 2d-st., between South 8th and South 9th sts., Williamsburgh. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BLOODGOOD.—On Saturday, March 18, THOS. T. BLOODGOOD, Jr., son of Thos. T. and Elizabeth C. Bloodgood, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 A. M., from No. 54 West Warren, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to the family burying-ground at Flushing.

GARDNER.—In Boston, on Wednesday, March 15, JOHN L. GARDNER 3d, only child of John L., Jr., and Isabella Stewart Gardner, aged 21 months.

LOGAN.—On Saturday, March 18, CHARLES HENRY, son of William D. and Johan Logan, aged 14 years, 3 months and 3 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

MOSES.—On Thursday, March 16, aged 41 years, JOSEPH MOSES, formerly of Brownsville, Texas.

MEAD.—At Hampton Hospital, Virginia, on Sunday, March 12, JAMES E. MEAD, Co. I, 10th Connecticut Vols., aged 22 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, also the members of Amity Lodge, No. 323, F. and A. M., from the residence of his father, Rufus Mead, No. 68 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

WALKER.—On Thursday morning, March 16, LUCY E. WALKER, wife of Frederick Walker, and daughter of Charles T. Platt, of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 308 West 57th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT THE LOWEST
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

We have constantly on hand, and make to order in the latest styles, rosewood, black walnut, and black and gilt parlor suites, oak and walnut library and dining suites, rosewood, walnut and chestnut bedroom and chamber suites, and a general assortment of all articles in our line, to which we draw the attention of the public to see and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

All goods warranted.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts. The Belt Railroad passes within two blocks of the store.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.—A WEEK FOR the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—During the week commencing April 3, we will devote 25 per cent. on all the retail sales at our counter, of Albums, Stereoscopic Views, and Card Photographs, and also remittances by mail for the same, where so specified, to the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers through the instrumentality of the Christian Commission.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York,
three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. G. R. [illegible], Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-av. and 35th-st. There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of the institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. C. F. [illegible], of Bridgeport, Conn., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., WILL preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Service A. M., 10½ o'clock; P. M., 7½. The sexton will furnish strangers with seats.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

THE PERSON OF CHRIST.—BY REQUEST, a sermon on this subject will be repeated in the Westminster Church, South Brooklyn, by Rev. R. B. Hancock, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. S. [illegible] Barnes, of Wheeling, West Va., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CITY MISSION.—THE REV. DR. SAMUEL H. COX will preach SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, in the Fifth Ward Mission Room, No. [illegible] Columbia-st.

CANARSEY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. Dr. DOANE, Missionary to the Micronesian Islands will preach at 10½ A. M., illustrating his subject by diagrams of the great mission world. Also, in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, the same gentleman will address the Young Men's Society of this church, exhibiting costumes, idols and other interesting objects gathered from his field of labor. Young men's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M., and sermon by the Pastor, Rev. T. BOTTOME, at 7½ o'clock. Come and welcome.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The anniversary of this commission will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Brooklyn Heights (Rev. Dr. ELLIS'), on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Delegates from the front will address the audience, and Rev. Dr. ELLIS and Rev. Mr. HATFIELD are expected to take part in the exercises. The citizens are invited to attend.

J. B. WATERBURY, Cor. Secretary.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH—AMITY-ST. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. During Lent the services will be as follows: Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4½ P. M., with a lecture on Wednesday at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; on Friday, 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. A course of sermons on *The Holy Scriptures and Apostolic Tradition*, by Rev. E. H. CANSEY, D. D., on FRIDAY EVENINGS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening's discourse will be to the Young Men's Christian Association of this church. Seats free. On THURSDAY EVENING, March 23, Rev. WM. H. BOOLE will deliver his new and popular lecture on "*The Tyranny of Opinion.*" Tickets 25 cents.

IS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION A BLESSING OR A CURSE?—This subject will be continued at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. By unanimous vote of the audience the whole evening will be occupied by Drs. TRALL and ROBINSON, who will discuss the question pro and con. At 3 P. M. a discourse upon prayer by Dr. WEEKS.

LIFE ONLY IN CHRIST.—THE BELIEVERS of life only in Christ, and of his soon coming and kingdom, will hold religious services in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Preaching at these hours by S. W. BRUNER and GEO. STORRS. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMON FOR the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, (unavoidably postponed to this time,) will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, March 19, in Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of 21st, by the Right Rev. A. C. COXE, D. D. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made for the Institution.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division.—Sermon at 10:30 A. M. on SUNDAY, by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER. In the evening, at 7:30, by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. HUBBELL. Subject: *The Immortality of the Soul.* Strangers particularly invited. Seats free. Welcome all. Prayer services MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS at 7:30.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, 19th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, by the Pastor, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. All seats free.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A MEETING IN behalf of the City Mission will be held on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 37th-st., (Rev. Dr. Spring's.) Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. THOMAS C. [illegible], Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, and Rev. Dr. GEO. E. CROOKS.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH ST. AND 5TH-AV.—The Lectures on *The Church as the Brotherhood in Christ*, by Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, in the Chapel of the Hospital, will be continued during Lent, with collections in aid of the institution. Service begins at 4 o'clock.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Is there Anything in the Bible Opposed to Universalism?* All inquirers cordially invited. Morning service at 10½.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their monthly meeting in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, near 8th, on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject of Lesson—*The New Birth.* John, 3d chap. 1 to 8.

SPIRITUALISTS, AT HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway.—Mr. WILLIS speaks at 10½ o'clock on *Man's Spiritual Perceptions*; at 7½, *Special Divine Providence*; 3 o'clock, conference—subject, *The Attributes and Relations of the Soul.* The public, Christians and clergy, cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., the third in the series of discourses on the Doctrines of the Bible. Subject—*Regeneration.* Rev. Dr. BACKUS will preach at 10½ A. M.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS have permanently engaged Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway, where Mr. DAVIS will lecture EVERY SUNDAY until further notice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2 P. M. Seats free, and all invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery—The Original Mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Sup't. Principal Sunday School at 3 o'clock P. M. Select pieces sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., will preach by request of the Association TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in his church, 34th-st. and Broadway. Subject—*Pantheism in Popular Literature.*

THE "TRIBUNE" AND STATE RELIGION.—Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE will discuss the positions of the New-York *Tribune* upon State Religion, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ROBERT IRVING, D. D., OF PHILAdelphia, will preach in Westminster Presbyterian Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, March 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. Strangers are cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PAUL'S M. E. MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL will be held on SUNDAY, 19th inst., in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD and N. J. BAILEY, Esq.

M. E. CHURCH, ALLEN-ST.—PREACHING in this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. JOHN PARKER, and at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. ALEXANDER MCLEAN. Preaching also in the evening, at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and Rev. F. C. EWER at 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE, REV. HENRY J. FOX, and others, will speak at the Third Anniversary of Rose Hill Young Men's Christian Association, March 20, 7½ o'clock, at M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Admission free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. E. R. ATWILL, Assistant Minister of St. Luke's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the eighth in a course of sermons on "The Distinguished Women of the Bible." Subject—*The Virgin Mary.*

POPULAR LECTURES.—THE SEVENTH OF the course on Daniel will be delivered by JOHN WILLIAMS, on SUNDAY EVENING, at University Buildings, Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Doom of Anti-Christ.* Seats free.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM—(Swedenborgian.) Services every SUNDAY at 11 o'clock A. M. by Rev. J. C. AGER, at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court, and lecture this evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. CHAUNCY GILES. Subject—*Swedenborg and his Mission.* Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach at his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Bonds of Union Between Liberal Believers.*

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach morning and evening, SUNDAY, March 19. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

S. SNOW, HERALD OF THE GOD, WILL preach in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—[illegible]. Seats free, and the Christian public invited.

NOTICE.—REV. J. E. ROCKWELL, D. D., OF Brooklyn, will preach in the Presbyterian Church on University-place (Rev. Dr. Potts') on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TEMPERANCE IN HIGH PLACES.—Rev. Jacob Rowhane, D. D., will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Temperance sermon in the evening.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. S. L. FINNEY, Pastor. Church services at Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the 58th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning—*Hard Work.* Evening—*Daniel*, &c.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—SABBATH EVENING discourse, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Services at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 2d-av., corner 11th-st.—Services every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will preach TO-MORROW. Strangers always welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st., 9th-av.—A third service every SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. O. C. WHEELER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall.

PETROLEUM.

BOOKS WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22D INST.

THE

IRONSIDES PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL......$350,000.

Divided into 35,000 shares.

Par value......$10 per share.

OFFICERS:

President. Secretary and Treasurer.
WILLIAM HEGEMAN. WM. H. CLARK.

Counsel.
WILLIAM C. DE WITT.

TRUSTEES.

WM. HEGEMAN, of Hegeman & Co., Druggists, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.
J. PAYOR ROKKE, Secretary Corn Exchange Insurance Company, corner William and Beaver streets, New-York.
WM. F. FOWLE, of W. F. & J. F. Fowle, Boston.
A. A. FOSTER, of Foster & Tower, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.
F. B. BACKUS, of Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Philadelphia.
L. S. VAN KLEECK, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
ALEX'R McCUE, Counselor at Law, Brooklyn.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, of T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. H. CLARK, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Bankers.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

Superintendent at Oil City,
FRED. B. BACKUS.

OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Room No. 38.

The lands and possessions of this company are situated in the heart of the oil region of Venango County, Pennsylvania, and are, in brief, as follows:

FEE SIMPLE.

100 acres on both sides Tionesta Creek.
28 acres on both sides Stuart's Run.

Interests in a well on Smith Farm, PUMPING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY; in the new Ballister Well, FLOWING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, AND INCREASING; in the famous Auburn Well, FLOWING SEVENTY BARRELS PER DAY; in the new Excelsior Well, PUMPING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY; and in the celebrated Jersey Well, now FLOWING 250 PER DAY. Also, interests in FOUR WELLS NOW GOING DOWN, and the Company have commenced to sink WELLS ON THEIR OWN PROPERTY.

The incorporators design making this a permanent company, whose stock shall become an excellent investment rather than a mere means of speculation. Those among them having the largest financial interest in its affairs, will devote themselves personally to its management.

Its lands and wells will be constantly and thoroughly developed. Oil, and not stock, will be made the source of its revenue.

The subscription books for a limited number of shares of the stock of this company are now open at the office of the company, and at the office of either of the above-named trustees.

PETROLEUM

BOOKS CLOSING.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE OF $1 PAR SHARE HAVING CLOSED, A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES REMAINING WILL BE SOLD AT $3 PER SHARE.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.,

Organized under the laws of New-York.

SHAREHOLDERS EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES REMAINING, $3 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President, J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President, R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer, H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary, J. CONKLIN, New-York.

TRUSTEES.

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES:

Where Subscription Books are now open.
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
No. 1 CARROLL HALL, BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

A new 200 barrel well on Cherry Run.

A new 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.

A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above the Reed Well, close to the property of this company, on the McFate Farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.

Another well on the Hogg farm, close to this, is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.

A new 150 barrel well of fine Lubricating Oil has been struck on Sugar Creek, (the first well bored,) adjoining the Saunders farm, the property of this company, on which a well is nearly completed, with splendid show of oil.

One acre (of the seven acres Homestead Reserve) on the Saunders farm, which farm belongs to this company, was sold a few days ago for $15,000 cash.

This company has five different properties on Sugar Creek, and they alone are worth to-day over one million dollars, and the entire properties of the company are worth to-day over five million of dollars. ($5,000,000.)

This company has twenty-six different properties, embracing fee simple, leases and interests, and amounting to about 630 acres, more or less, of land, carefully selected from the very heart of the oil region of Pennsylvania, and located as follows:

No. 1, on SAUNDERS FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 2, on McFATE FARM, on CHERRY RUN.
No. 3, on BLOOD FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 4, on WIDOW McCLINTOCK FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 5, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 6, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 7, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 8, on TARR FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 9, on ALLEGHANY RIVER, opposite HORSE CREEK.
No. 10, ADJOINING DEMPSEY FARM, on CHERRY TREE RUN.
No. 11, on DEMPSEY FARM, on CHERRY TREE RUN.
No. 12, on REYNOLDS FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 13, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 14, on WHEELAND FARM, ON SUGAR CREEK.
No. 15, on HOGG FARM, on CHERRY RUN.
No. 16, on RHODES FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 17, on ADJOINING KENT FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 18, on ELK CREEK.
No. 19, on WILCOX FARM, on ELK CREEK.
[illegible]

[illegible]

Prospectus, maps and every information can be obtained where the Subscription Books are now open, at [illegible] PETROLEUM EXCHANGE, OFFICE NO. 60 EMPIRE BUILDINGS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

And at the office of H. F. DEVOE & SON, BANKERS, No. 212 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Also at the office of the STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY, [illegible]

WEST VIRGINIA OIL AND COAL COMPANY.

The remaining 5,000 shares of the Treasury stock for a working capital of the West Virginia Oil and Coal Company can be had of EDWARD HAIGHT, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, $4.75 per share—par value being $10.

VALUABLE OIL LANDS IN PETROLIA, CANADA WEST.

A tract of valuable Oil Land, 100 acres. [illegible]

PETROLEUM.

GOOD HOPE PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

$750,000......CAPITAL.

75,000 SHARES.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE AND PAR OF SHARES, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $75,000.

No Personal Liability. No Future Assessment.

PRESENT DAILY YIELD OF OIL.

From Well No. 32, McFate Farm, 12½ barrels. When prospectus was issued, March 1, this well was in process of tubing. On 4th instant information was received that oil had been struck. The well now flows 100 barrels per day, the "Good Hope" having ⅛ interest......12½

FROM CROCKET WELL.

On March 1 the interest of "Good Hope" in this well gave them a daily average of 12½ barrels per day. The yield having since increased from 200 to 250 barrels, adds FIVE barrels daily to the income of this company......17½
From interest in lease Widow McClintock Farm......2
From interest in lease No. 12 Widow McClintock Farm......5
From interest in lease No. 40 Widow McClintock Farm......1
From interest in lease in Dalton Well, Smith Farm......1
From interest in lease in Buffalo Wel, Blood Farm......1
Daily yield of Oil......40

OR, AN INCOME OF $400 PER DAY.

OFFICERS:

President—WILLIAM BELL, of Abram Bell's Son Bankers, New-York.
Treasurer—JOHN W. BELL, of the city of New-York.
Secretary—DAVID L. TURNER.

TRUSTEES:

WILLIAM BELL, of the City of New-York.
A. H. WALLIS, of the City of New-York.
HORACE J. MOODY, of the City of New-York.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN, of the City of New-York.
CHAS. A. STETSON, of the City of New-York.
I. R. McABOY, of Pittsburgh, Penn.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT, of Pittsburgh, Penn.

SUPERINTENDENT:
JOHN FULLWOOD, of Oil City, Penn.

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

No. 1.—THIRTY-THREE ACRES of land in fee simple, known as the Geo. W. Tarr Farm, on Cherry Tree Run. THIRTY (30) WELLS are under lease. Royalty one-quarter oil, WHICH BELONGS TO THIS INTEREST. Fourteen acres, not leased, FOR WHICH A BONUS AND ONE-HALF OIL CAN READILY BE OBTAINED.

No. 2.—SIX leases on Dempsey Farm, Cherry Tree Run. Entire working interest in each. The company was advised March 10 that a 40-barrel well was struck just above this property, and a 150-barrel well on the next farm to it. In consequence of the striking of these wells, property cannot now be bought in their vicinity for TEN TIMES the cost of these leases to the Company.

No. 3.—One-sixth (⅙) all the oil, free interest, in lease No. 12, McFate Farm, Cherry Run. March 6, well was struck on this lease, now yielding ONE HUNDRED BARRELS.

No. 4.—Three-seventh working interest in each of three leases on Cherry Run, near the "Good Refinery," below the Humboldt Works. A has well has just been struck adjoining this interest.

No. 5.—One-eighth working interest in one acre, just below the Reed Wells, on Cherry Run. Well now over FIVE HUNDRED FEET DOWN. Will be tested in a few days.

No. 6.—Five-sixteenth working interest in lease B, on Smith Farm, Cherry Run. One well to be put down free of further cost, and one-sixteenth of this interest tested for one month free of expense. This lease adjoins the Hackey well. Well under contract.

No. 7.—One-fourth working interest in lease No. 29, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, (at end of the old farm, and next well to the Grocery, now the largest on the Run.) This well also to be put down free of further expense, and one-sixteenth of the interest tubed and tested one month free of cost. WELL NOW DOWN 450 FEET, WITH A VERY FINE SHOW OF OIL.

No. 8.—Three-sixteenths in the lease, and the Dalton well on Smith Farm, Cherry Run. NOW A SEVENTY-FIVE BARREL WELL AND IMPROVING. Another well to go down on same lease.

No. 9.—Three-sixteenths working interest in lease No. 12, Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek; WELL NOW PRODUCING ABOUT FIFTY BARRELS DAILY AND GAINING; is a new well.

No. 10.—One-eighth working interest in lease No. 40, Widow McClintock Farm, Oil Creek; one well down—ABOUT TWENTY BARRELS PER DAY; another started on same lease.

No. 11.—One-half working interest in lease on Cherry Run, just above Humboldt's refinery. Size of lot 90 feet by 150 feet.

No. 12.—One-eighth working interest in one acre lease and the Buffalo well, on the Blood farm, Oil Creek. This WELL FLOWS SIX BARRELS PER DAY.

No. 13.—All the working interest in lease No. 2, Prather reserve, Cherry Run; contains about one acre.

No. 14.—One-eighth working interest in lease on Widow McClintock farm, Oil Creek; well just struck THIRTY BARRELS, and increasing.

No. 15.—One-eighth working interest in lease on Dan Rynd farm, Cherry-tree Run, near the Tarr farm; a choice lot—three-quarters of an acre.

No. 16.—Three-eighth working [illegible] in the Rickett's well, on the Rickett's farm, Oil [illegible] above Plamer. Lease one acre—royalty half oil.

No. 17.—ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES of land in fee simple, on Allegheny Run, NEAR THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY'S WELL, No. 22. This lays well for oil, and is considered very valuable territory.

No. 18.—One-eighth working interest in the New-Grocery well and Johnson Smith's farm, on Cherry Run. This well is now yielding TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY BARRELS PER DAY, and it is thought by the most experienced oil men, will shortly be a 300 barrel well.

TO INVESTERS IN PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS THE FOLLOWING INDUCEMENTS, VIZ:

1st. An ample working capital.
2d. Large properties now yielding, and its new interests being rapidly developed.
3d. Prospects of extraordinary returns from its Cherry Tree Run properties.
4th. Small capital on which to pay dividends.
5th. Property greatly increased in value since purchase.
6th. A present income of $400 daily.

It is in aggregate the most valuable oil investment yet offered for public subscription.

Subscriptions received at the office of

Subscription Agents.
BLAKE & MARLOR,
No. 40 PINE-ST., New-York.

and at the banking-house of
ABRAM BELL'S SON,
No. 25 PARK-ROW, New-York,

where prospectuses and every information may be obtained.

PETROLEUM.

PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,000,000.
SHARES $20 EACH.
WORKING CAPITAL, $200,000 IN STOCK, AND $100,000 IN CASH.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, of New-York.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, of Scott & Tuttle, Leather Dealers, [illegible]
RICHARD A. SHERMAN, of Richard Sherman & Co., [illegible]
LEWIS BENTON, Counselor-at-Law, of New-York.
[illegible] No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
[illegible], Boston, Mass.
Hon. LEVI PARSONS, of San Francisco, California.

BANKERS.
RICHARD SHERMAN & CO., No. 28 Pine-st., N. Y.

The property of this company consists of [illegible] County, California, with a frontage of [illegible] on the Pacific Ocean, and from the reports of Prof. Silliman, [illegible]

A [illegible] limited amount of Stock [illegible] by applying personally or by letter to

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.
[illegible] No. 112 Broadway.
RICHARD SHERMAN & CO., No. 28 Pine-st.
LEWIS BENTON, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 38.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—[illegible] West Virginia, in quantities from one to one thousand or more acres, [illegible] timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL [illegible] the original price after this date.
J. S. CLARK, President.

VERY RARE.—A SECRET MEDAL OF WASHINGTON for sale cheap. [illegible]

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS, IN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES, AT $10 PER SHARE, NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AND SECURITIES TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR STOCK.

OFFICES:
NO. 24 EMPIRE BUILDING,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Post-office address, Box No. 5,388, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
H. J. BURTIS, Mining Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

THE WELLS OF THE COMPANY ARE NOW PRODUCING OIL.

Payment for stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or Government bonds and securities, which bonds and securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, Post-office Box No. 5,388, New-York City, or to "Atlantic Bank, Treasury of the New-York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, No. 142 Broadway, New-York City."

Prospectus sent to any address on application, containing a full and clear account of the operations of this MOST SUCCESSFUL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

THE IRVING PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL $500,000.
DIVIDED INTO 100,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5 EACH.

Temporary Office of the Company at Randolph M. Cooley's, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT. TREASURER.
CARL L. RECKNAGEL. RANDOLPH M. COOLEY.

TRUSTEES.

CARL L. RECKNAGEL, of Recknagel & Co., No. 46 Cedar-st.
B. W. BULL, of B. W. Bull & Co., No. 44 Cedar-st.
RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, No. 38 Wall-st.
JAMES H. WHEATLEY, of Wheatley, Williams & Co., No. 103 Wall-st.
THOMAS ANDREWS, of T. Andrews & Co., No. 136 Cedar-st.
JOHN H. EVANS, of Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
MITCHELL N. PACKARD, of Packard & James, No. 130 Water-st.
JOHN F. RATHBONE, No. 11 Green-st., Albany.
THEODORE F. HUMPHREY, No. 18 State-st., Albany.

Shareholders are exempt from all personal responsibility.

The property has been carefully selected by merchants, and placed before the public, not for the purpose of making money out of selling the stock, but for the development of their lands, which are acknowledged to be among the best in the oil region. Their two farms on Pit-hole, in fee simple, are considered very fine boring territory, and on which they are to commence work at once.

Their producing property consists of an interest in the celebrated Coquette Well, the largest flowing well in existence; and will guarantee prompt dividends from date of the organization.

The trustees have reserved for working capital, $50,000.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION WILL CLOSE ON THE 22D OF MARCH.

THE HOMESTEAD PETROLEUM COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $250,000, IN 50,000 SHARES $5 PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $2 50 PER SHARE.
CASH WORKING CAPITAL $25,000.
OFFICE NO. 17 BROADWAY.

The limited number of shares offered for sale being nearly all subscribed for, the books for subscriptions to the stock of this company at the original price will not remain open later than March 31.

The certificates are now ready for delivery to subscribers to this date.

The company owns in fee simple, the greater part of the well known "Miller Farm" on Alleghany River, below Franklin, Venango County Pennsylvania. Wells are now being sunk (working day and night) the entire product of which will belong to the Company, and from the character of surrounding wells, and the favorable indications in those of this company, the trustees confidently expect very soon to make dividends satisfactory to every stockholder.

The prospectus and every information can be obtained at the office of the company, No. 17 Broadway, and subscriptions will also be received there, and by either of the following named:

TRUSTEES.

PAUL N. SPOFFORD, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.
F. S. LATHROP, President Union Mutual Insurance Company.
JOSEPH COLWELL, of Colwell Brothers, Founders.
THOMAS HARRISON, No. 260 West-st.
W. H. MIDDLETON, of W. M. Rogers & Company.
WILLIAM J. REID, New-Orleans.
Capt. F. M. FRENCH, President New-York Produce Exchange.

F. M. FRENCH, President.
LEWIS L. JONES, Treasurer and Secretary.
MARCH 17, 1865.

TRADESMEN'S PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL......$1,000,000

100,000 shares of $10 each, par value.

Original subscriptions $5 per share for full paid stock.

Organized under the general laws of the State of New-York.

$100,000 RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

EVANDER BERRY, President.
STEPHEN G. STURGES, Vice-President.
JOHN L. EARLE.
JOHN E. BRUNS.
CHARLES WALL.
GEORGE H. VOSE.
GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.
RICHARD BERRY, President of Tradesmen's Bank.

The property of this company consists of 2,500 acres of land in West Virginia, and carefully selected by Mr. William Frazier and Prof. Evans, of Marietta, Ohio, and located on Elk River and its tributaries, considered as good oil territory as any in that section. Subscriptions will be received on application to either of the Trustees. Books are opened for the purpose at No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 37; No. 180 West-st.; MASSETT BROTHERS, No. 19 Wall-st.

THE CAMERON PETROLEUM COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL......$1,000,000.
Shares......200,000. Par Value......$5 00.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE......$2 50.

PRESIDENT.
VANCE STEWART, of Mercer County, Penn.
TREASURER.
E. G. JAMES, Philadelphia.
SECRETARY.
J. L. DARLINGTON, Westchester, Penn.

DIRECTORS.

VANCE STEWART, Mercer County, Penn.
JOHN E. LEONARD, Westchester, Penn.
D. C. FORNEY, Washington, D. C.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, D. C.
SIMON CAMERON, Harrisburgh, Penn.
[illegible], Philadelphia.
JOHN F. GRAFF, Philadelphia.
GEO. O. EVANS, Philadelphia.
JAMES DUFFY, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Penn.

The present and prospective value of the stock of this company may be inferred from the fact that it owns in fee simple interest in 473 (four hundred and seventy-three) acres of the richest tested oil-territory in Venango County, believed by the most experienced oil men in that region, to be capable of producing a net annual income to the company of one and a half million of dollars, or three times the entire cost of the stock, which would be equivalent to twenty-five per cent. a month on the subscription price, or, *one hundred and fifty per cent. per annum on its par value.*

A FEW PLAIN WORDS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The basis on which this company is built, it is believed, will make your investment not only *safe*, but, prospectively, of *enormous value*, because, at the present price of all, the company's annual receipts, without any further development, are forty thousand dollars, or [illegible] the cost of the stock.

The President, Mr. Stewart, is one of the most practical and experienced oil operators in the State, and his residence, near the company's property, and personal oversight of its management, is the best guarantee that no efforts will be spared to make the investment profitable.

Books of subscription are now open at the office of EVANS & WORDEN, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 71, where prospectuses can be had, and full particulars given. All communications promptly attended to.

Let none delay but subscribe at once.

EVANS & WORDEN, [illegible]

NOTICE.—I UNDERSTAND THAT THE HOUSE [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

WARD & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 54 WALL-ST.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE 7-30 U. S. LOAN.

NOTES ON HAND, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold purchased and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years, from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

JEROME, RIGGS & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 46 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF THE

7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.

ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

WALDEN & McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.
$500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 2, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Trustees of the Consumers' Benefit Coal Company, having succeeded in making arrangements to procure the fee of the Audenreid Colliery, on such terms as to fully compensate for the want of the full amount of transportation expected for the present year. This will enable the company to reduce the number of shares so as to insure the delivery of coal to shareholders, as originally contemplated, believing that so beneficial and profitable an enterprise should not be abandoned, and being urged by many shareholders to continue, they propose to complete the organization in a modified form as follows:

The capital stock to be 50,000 shares, 30,000 of which will be sold at present, and the balance when the transportation facilities, now nearly completed, will enable the company to deliver for each share one ton of coal per year, at cost of mining and transportation, (which at present is about $8,) and still leave a portion to sell at market prices, as promised in former statements.

The amount of coal that can be brought to market during this year from these mines will enable the company to keep their promises in respect to delivery of coal for the number of shares that will be sold, and the additional means in progress of construction, to be completed within the year, will double that quantity.

If the present subscribers retain their shares, the company will be able to take immediate possession of the mines, and deliver coal to subscribers forthwith.

The enterprise is now more confidently recommended than as first proposed.

Hon. C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Mayor of New-York.
Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND,
Mayor of Jersey City.
Hon. A. M. WOOD,
Mayor of Brooklyn.
CHARLES JENKINS,
President East River Bank.
J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary Merchants' Ins. Co.
WM. P. STANDISH,
Coal Dealer, No. 71 Broadway.
C. H. APPLEGATE,
of C. H. Applegate & Bro.

N. B.—Those who desire to retain their shares in the company as modified, will please give notice at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 66, either in person or by mail.

J. F. D. LANIER, President. C. V. CULVER, Vice-President. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

U. S. Designated Depository, No. 5 Nassau-st.,

AGENT FOR 7-30 NOTES.

This Bank will receive subscriptions for 7-30 Notes, allowing the usual brokerage to Banks and Bankers. Notes of all denominations always on hand, for sale.

To Banks and Bankers throughout the country, this Bank will allow four per cent. on current daily balances, and collect on the most favorable terms.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-street.
Agents for the sale of the
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.
Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 56 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: [illegible] for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 46 Exchange-place.
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 68 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the [illegible] from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST RIVER BANK have decided to have it become a Banking Association under the laws of the United States.

WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Cashier.
MARCH [illegible], 1865.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS.
No. 38 Wall-st.

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

7-30 POPULAR LOAN.
U. S. GOVERNMENT

LOAN AGENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.

NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Take great pleasure in announcing to their numerous customers and the public, that they have been appointed

GOVERMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

National 7-30 Loan

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED IN SUMS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000, EACH DATED AUG. 15, 1864, AND ARE CONVERTIBLE, AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER, IN THREE (3) YEARS FROM THAT DATE INTO THE POPULAR 5-20 GOLD BEARING INTEREST BONDS.

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO SUPPLY THEM FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND OTHERS IN SUCH AMOUNTS AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO ALL BANKS, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
AND
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

WM. S. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,
NO. 34 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
AGENTS FOR
7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN

Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

GEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Surplus, $240,000.

OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-STREET.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECENT ACTION of the Board of Fire Insurance Companies of the City of New-York, *this Company is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance at such rebate from the present schedule of rates as shall accord with security to insurer and insured.*

W. D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN. R. SMITH, Secretary.

$45,000.—NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the State Bank of New-Brunswick, until the 1st day of April, 1865, at 12 o'clock at noon, when the bids will be opened for the whole or any part of $145,000 NEW-BRUNSWICK SEVEN PER CENT BONDS, with Coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of November and May. The issue of these bonds has been duly authorized by the Act of the Legislature of New-Jersey. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the bids deemed for the interest of the city. Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned.

FREDERICK STATT,
WARREN HARDENBERG, } Finance Committee
JOHN V. HENRY, } Common Council.

For further information apply to WARREN HARDENBERG and EDWARD S. VAIL, No. 58 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held at their office this day, the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

D. B. KEELER,	WILLIAM WAKE,
E. L. WALTON,	ALEX'R McDONALD,
ISAAC WALTON,	CHARLES PEELEY,
JAMES M. MILLS,	ABM. DENIKE,
JOHN PALMER,	NATHAN ASIEL,
STEPHEN VALENTINE,	JORDAN L. MOTT, JR.,
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN,	JOHN L. MOORE,
E. D. BROWN,	JOHN H. MORRIS,
ROBERT S. FIELD,	JOHN MURPHY,
STEPHEN CUTTER,	RUFUS STORY,
SAMUEL T. BROWN,	JACOB WILSON,
JAMES HUMES,	J. W. DURYEE,
JOHN FOSTER,	ALANSON T. BRIGGS,
WM. A. CUMMING,	JOHN T. WILSON,
JAMES E. SHAW,	GEO. M. KLOTS.

The following persons were at said election elected inspectors for the next ensuing election: James Cunningham, W. T. Peterson, Allen Cameron.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE [illegible] FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, made, and Exchange on

SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the capital stock of this bank having assented to its conversion to a National Banking Association, in accordance with Section 3 of the Enabling Act recently passed by the Legislature of this State, notice is hereby given that measures will be immediately taken to carry same into effect.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March [illegible], 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of Two Dollars per Share has this day been levied on the capital stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at the company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, April 3, 1865, with interest afterward till paid.

No transfer of stock can be made after March 27, without payment of this assessment.

By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

THE TORCH LAKE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the Torch Lake Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the [illegible] day of March, at [illegible] P. M., for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before the meeting.

DAVID S. OGDEN,
WM. E. [illegible]
two of the persons named in the articles of association.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, March [illegible], 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVING unanimously decided to convert the bank into an association under the laws of the United States, notice is hereby given to that effect, in accordance with section three of the Enabling Act of this State.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 [illegible], Room No. [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, March [illegible], 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, after having reserved the necessary surplus required by law, have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. from the profits of the company the past six months, payable on demand at their New-York office, No. 139 Broadway.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 42 Exchange-place.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after the 18th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 16th inst.

P. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, March 7, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1865, for the transportation of Military supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 44 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from May to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees, north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from May to September, inclusive, in the year 1865.

No additional per centage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On route No. 1......[illegible]
On route No. 2......200,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," or "2," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Persons to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of May, 1865, and they will be required to have a place or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
[illegible] POTTER,
Colonel and Q. M. U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1,139 Girard-st.
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 15, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office till TUESDAY, March 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

¾ or 6-4 Blue Wool Flannel, Indigo wool-dye, to weigh 5½ ounces to the yard, of ¾ width, for Sack Coats, Army Standard.
¾ Gray Twilled Flannel for Shirts, Army Standard.
Red, White and Blue Bunting, Army Standard.
⅜-inch Yellow Silk Lace, Army Standard.
⅜-inch Sky blue Silk Lace, Army Standard.
⅜-inch Scarlet Lace, Army Standard.
W. Brown Thread, No. 35. Bidders to furnish sample.
Red Spool Cotton, No. 40. Bidders to furnish sample.
6-4 Black Silesia. Bidders to furnish sample.
Straw Wrapping Paper, 30x40, to weigh about 35 lbs. per ream.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered and must distinctly state in their bids when they will commence their deliveries, the quantity they propose to furnish each week, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures,*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, *a copy of which should accompany each proposal.*

Standard samples of the articles required may be seen at this office. Samples when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to army standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, March 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Indorse envelope: "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address

Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR LEATHER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 9, 1865.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office till THURSDAY, March 23, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

WAX UPPER LEATHER, best quality, oak-tanned from slaughter hides, well finished and stuffed, to weigh not less than six and three-quarters (6¾) ounces to the square foot.

SOLE LEATHER, best quality, oak-tanned from Buenos Ayres or La Plata hides, to weigh not less than fourteen (14) pounds per side.

WELT LEATHER, best quality oak-tanned slaughter leather, to average about sixteen (16) pounds, original weight. Each side to weigh not less than fourteen (14) nor more than twenty (20) pounds, to be taken at the finished weight. Samples to be seen at this office.

All leather to be subject to measurement, weight, and inspection at the Arsenal.

Bidders are requested to submit samples of the leather they propose to furnish, which must be of suitable quality and substance for making army boots and bootees.

Each proposal must state when the deliveries will commence, the quantity to be delivered each week, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures,*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, *a copy of which should accompany each proposal.*

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bids from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for (here state the kind) Leather," and address

Col. WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, March 4, 1865.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of March, instant, for the supply of 300,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 300,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the New-York station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters. Bond, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by law.

The department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1865, until 11 o'clock A. M.

For rebuilding the outer portion of Pier No. 21, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreement, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FOR SUB. DEPARTMENTS,
No. 68 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with

CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk.

E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.

Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.
Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when desired.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. Y.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.—

In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., with an easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.

Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.

For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,

A very desirable residence on the banks of the East River, opposite 68th-st., New-York, about one and a quarter miles from Hunter's Point, 34th-st. and Hurl-gate ferries (being central.)

The property consists of three or five acres of land, well stocked with a large variety of the choicest fruit, roses shrubbery and shade trees.

The dwelling is commodious, with modern improvements, hot and cold water, shower-bath, &c.; large barn, outhouses and excellent well of water.

ALSO, FOR SALE—in the village of Ravenswood, on the East River, several beautiful cottages and other houses, varying in size and containing from eight to fourteen rooms. Their situation for attraction and convenience to the city of New-York cannot be surpassed in its vicinity.

For particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, where a map of the property and photographs of houses can be seen from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ON the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. The house is large and elegant, containing all the modern improvements; grounds consisting of seven acres, highly improved, and unsurpassed for beauty by anything on the river; garden, grapery, orchard, shade and ornamental trees; stable, coach-house, coachman's dwelling, &c. Apply to THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., 63 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE CONtaining seven rooms, with cellar, barn, granary, &c., with three acres of land, near the station, Cranford, New-Jersey, on the Central Railroad, one hour from the city and convenient for business men; price $3,500 or $300. Also, to let, a farm house, with 10 acres of land; price $200. Apply to N. G. FOSTER, No. 107 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, AT BOILING Spring, New-Jersey, on the Erie Railroad, eight miles from Jersey City, with a good stone house, containing twelve rooms, and six acres of ground, well laid out, plenty of fruit of the choicest kinds.
For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FARM OF 70 ACRES, ON Long Island, fine view, 35 miles from the city, water and railroad, two-story house, barn 35x40, plenty of outbuildings, apple orchard, 200 trees, all other fruits, 8 acres grain, first-rate land, 500 rails, and manure; possession at once. Apply to P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

NEW HOUSE—TWO-STORY GOTHIC, WITH wings, house 24x48, five acres of fine land, at Huntington Harbor, ice-house filled, furnished, fine view of Sound, joins Dr. Rhilander's elegant country seat; possession at once. Apply to P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, NO. 2 Henry-street, with a good and substantial 2 story and attic high-stoop brick house, containing all of the modern improvements. For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone front English basement house and lot on 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences, in the most desirable locations on Murray Hill.
For particulars and permits apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE IN WEST Morrisania, with 1¼ acres in choice fruit and shrubbery, for sale; five minutes from depot. Apply to Depot Master, Melrose Station.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD—A VERY DESIRAble residence, consisting of a large double house, with one acre of land, ¼ of a mile from the depot. Furniture will be sold if desired. Price $13,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—Two or three fine residences, with from three to five acres of land attached. Also, unimproved lots, containing two to six acres each. Apply to
T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 70 William-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 113 Coles-st., Jersey City, containing nine rooms, water, gas, heater, range and bath-room. Price $3,200. Terms easy. Apply to WM. B. STELLE, No. 15 Montgomery-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY PLACE IN the Village of Port Chester, will be sold at a bargain and terms to suit. For full particulars apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, No. 76 4th-av., corner 10th-st.

STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 175 DUANE-st., near Greenwich to let; will be altered before May to suit tenant. Apply to E. M. COOK, No. 120 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—FOUR LOTS on the Southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin-avs. Apply to J. & J. GEMMEL, No. 290 Broadway, Room No. 7.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, Conn., near depot, a modern built house with gas, water and bath, out-buildings, garden and grounds, fronting the harbor. Every way a desirable residence; would prefer renting to a pleasant family who would board the owner and wife for rent. Apply to A. E. MATHER, Greenwich, Conn., or, (by permission) to WM. DAVIDSON, Esq., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, LOCATED ON the Passaic River, near Boiling Spring Depot, on the New-York and Erie Railroad; eighteen rooms; large gardens, plenty of fruit; ice-house, filled; communication with New-York nearly every hour. Particulars of R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., or JOHN W. JORALEMON, on the premises.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—ONE room, 75x25; well lighted; steam hoistway; possession immediately. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OR FURNITURE FOR sale, a finely located three-story, high-stoop house in West 44th st; rent $2,400 and $1,500. Apply at No. 36 Beaver-st., up stairs.

NO. 49 BROADWAY TO LET—THE SECOND floor, 26x200 feet; also, six floors above, about 26x90 feet each, three on Broadway and three on Trinity-place; rent $3,500. Apply to A. LIVINGSTON, 34 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF THREE OFFICES ON second floor of the Bible House, entrance on 3d-av. One office on third floor, 4th-av. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A LARGE furnished house, coach house, stables, &c.; extensive grounds and fine fruit. Apply to HENRY SHAW, or JAMES SERGEANT, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT WELL-KNOWN AND lucrative billiard saloon, second story, Nos. 97 and 99 6th-av., 50 by 90 feet, high ceilings and very attractive rooms. Apply to L. SUYDAN, Jr., No. 158 Waverley-place.

LOFTS TO LET IN MURRAY-ST—THREE elegant lofts, 25x80. Apply to
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO RENT—, FURNISHED, FOR ONE YEAR —No. 92 Clinton-place. Rent, $300 per month. Apply in the premises, between 10 and 12 A. M.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN TIMES BUILDING. Inquire at the TIMES office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—APARTMENTS FOR HOUSEKEEPing, by a gentleman, wife and one child, a little girl, three or four rooms on second floor, with improvements; location below 10th-st.; rent not to exceed $800. Address H., Box No. 1,926 Post-office.

WANTED—A LARGE HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR first-class boarders; location between 8th and 24th sts., west of Broadway. Address Mrs. JAMES, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED BY A family of two grown persons, second floor, of four or five rooms. Address C. C. C., East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, stating rent, room and location.

A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WANTED for boarders, in Brooklyn, on the Heights, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Address H. M. A., Box 102 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR OR longer, on or near 5th-av., between 23d and 34th sts. Address J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF HIGH STANDING WISHing spacious elegant rooms, can arrange for a private table and an exclusively strictly first class house from the 1st of April or May, by addressing HANDY, through Boyd's City Express Postoffice.

BROOKLYN BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY will accommodate a single gentleman, of unexceptional habits, with a pleasant room and good board. For further information address R. E. D., Box No. 1,915 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse, on the Hudson, not further up than Tarrytown. Address, stating terms, Box No. 5,685 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, for single gentlemen or families, at No. 34 West 14th-st.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS with board, may be had in a first-class house near Madison-square. Address N. D. C., Station D.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE, warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSTON STS.; ALSO, ON LEONARD-ST., NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHURCH-ST., AND THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND CHURCH-ST., AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A TRUST. —ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The two lots of land, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 600 and 602 Broadway, extending through to, and fronting on Crosby-st., being 50 feet in width by 200 feet in depth.

ALSO.

The two lots on Leonard-st., northeast corner of Church-st. (with the buildings thereon,) and known as Nos. 65 and 67 Leonard-st., being 40 feet on Leonard-st. and 50 feet on Church-st.

ALSO,

The lot, with buildings thereon, on the southeast corner of Franklin and Church sts., known as No. 97 Franklin-st., being 25 feet on Franklin and 75 feet on Church-st.
The title is perfect; free of incumbrance.
Full abstracts of title will be furnished.
Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on Bond and Mortgage for three or five years, at six per cent. interest per annum.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

H. HARRIS & Co., Auctioneers.

UNITED STATES STEAMER NIPHON AT AUCTION, APRIL 1.
SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock,
AT THE NAVY-YARD, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.,
The United states steam-propeller NIPHON, built in 1862. Hull and machinery in good condition.
The following equipments only included, viz:
Two anchors, two chains, and one spare propeller.
Terms cash, to be paid to the Paymaster of the Navy-yard, Boston, on delivery of vessel. Per order.
E. L. NORTON, Navy Agent, Boston.

SALE OF CANNON.—BY AUTHORITY OF THE Navy Department, there will be sold at public auction, on the 20th of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the Navy-yard, New-York, eighty (80) CONDEMNED CANNON. These cannon will be sold by the pound, one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the remainder on the removal of the guns, which must be done within ten days after the sale, at the expense of the purchaser. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.
A. LUDLOW CASE, For Command't.

N. H. TYRRELL, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM NEW-YORK.—The house and lot belonging to the estate of Joel Smith, deceased, situated in Water-st., near Smith-st., and near the steamboat dock, Perth Amboy, N. J., will be offered for sale at public auction, at the City Hotel in Perth Amboy, on MONDAY, March 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. The lot is 32x106. The house is 24x36; well built, of brick; three stories in front, two in rear; nine rooms, beside cellar and wash-house; commands fine view of the river, Staten Island and the bay; communication with New-York by Staten Island Railroad, and also by New-Jersey Railroad ten times each way daily. Those who wish to attend this sale, may go by Staten Island Railroad, Whitehall Ferry, at 9 o'clock A. M., or 1 o'clock P. M. Returning, may leave Amboy at 5:35 P. M.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

LIBERTY	Wilson	Saturday, March 18
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 1.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, April 15
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 29.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The GUIDING STAR being detained at New-Orleans by the Government for the transportation of troops, the steamship LIBERTY will take her place in the line for this trip, and sail as above, touching at Havana.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.......SATURDAY, April 8.
VIRGINIA.......SATURDAY, April 22.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY.........March 29
LAFAYETTE.......WEDNESDAY.........April 26.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY.........May 24.
First Cabin, (including table wine).........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 19.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 26.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

NOTICE.—THE SAILING OF THE STEAMER GOLDEN RULE for San Francisco, via Nicaragua, is postponed to TUESDAY, March 21, at noon.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

N. B.—THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 29.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE,
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

POPLIN IMPERATRICE, a new tissue, made of camel's hair and silk, the most stylish material this season, in plain colors, 90c. per yard. Cost $1 75 to land.

MOST MAGNIFICENT GRENADINE SWISSES; the ROBE and SHAWL to match; one dress only of each design to be had in America.

FRENCH PERCALES, most beautiful designs, just received from Paris.

GOAT'S HAIR; double width, bought at auction, 75c. per yard, worth $2.

PLAIN GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, new shades, double width, 48c., worth $1.

SUMMER SILK POPLINS, $1 75, pretty styles for young ladies.

STRIPED POPLINS, double width, all silk and wool, $1 12½, worth $2 50.

BLACK ALPACA LUSTRE, at 85c., worth $1 25.

BLACK SILK FOR MANTILLAS, extra rich quality.

LINSEY WOOLSEY; material for an entire suite, 1¾ yards wide, $2.

DOMESTICS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, just reduced.

KID GLOVES, just received, NEW SYSTEM, very advantageous to the shape of the hands.

DOGSKIN GLOVES, reduced from $3 75 to $1 80.

A NEW DEPARTMENT just open; UPHOLSTERY GOODS and LACE CURTAINS, rich designs and quite new. No profit to be made in this department for six months.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

LORD & TAYLOR
Will offer at retail on
MONDAY, March 20,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, THEIR
ENTIRE STOCK
of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, including every novelty of the season in
SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES,
MOZAMBIQUES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
DRESS GOODS, DELAINES, PERCALES,
CALICOES, MOURNING GOODS, CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS, LINENS, HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS.
Also, PRINTS, FLANNELS, &c., &c., at
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—replete with every novelty in
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES and UNDERLINEN;
MISSES', CHILDRENS' and INFANTS' CLOAKS,
DRESSES, UNDERLINEN, HATS, CAPS,
NURSERY BASKETS and WEDDING OUTFITS.
In stock or made to order at reduced prices,
At Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
And Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW SKIRT.

1865
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP-SKIRTS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY (late J. I. & J. O. West), SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS, No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-st., New-York.
THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC Steel Springs, ingeniously BRAIDED, TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, EDGE TO EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE TWICE as LONG as any other Skirt.
THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY WEARING the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, OPERA, CARRIAGES, RAILROAD-CARS, CHURCH-PEWS, ARM-CHAIRS, for PROMENADE and HOUSE-DRESS, as the SKIRT can be FOLDED when in use, to OCCUPY a small place as easily and conveniently as a SILK or MUSLIN DRESS.
A LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. For CHILDREN, MISSES and YOUNG LADIES are superior to all others.
THEY are the best QUALITY in every part, and UNQUESTIONABLY the LIGHTEST, most DESIRABLE, COMFORTABLE and ECONOMICAL SKIRT ever made. For SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in THIS CITY and throughout the UNITED STATES, HAVANA DE CUBA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.
INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

LINEN GOODS.

PILLOW LINENS,	LINEN SHEETINGS,
SHIRTING LINEN,	TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS,	TOWELLINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS,	NAPKINS,
DOYLIES.	DIAPERS.

WHITE GOODS.

SHIRTING MUSLINS,	COTTON SHEETINGS,
NAINSOOK,	INDIA TWILLS,
CAMBRICS,	STRIPED TWILLS,
ENGLISH MULLS,	JACONETS,
BRILLIANTES,	CHECKED NAINSOOKS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.	QUILTS.

The undersigned make a "specialite" of the above line of goods, are prepared to show the finest assortments in the city at reasonable prices.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

FAMILY MOURNING.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, respectfully solicits parties requiring mourning materials to call and examine his large and desirable stock of Spring dress goods:
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
BONNETS, &c.
Garments of all descriptions made upon short notice. Prices very reasonable. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED IN all our POPULAR STOCKS of silks, dress goods, cloaks, shawls, laces, embroideries, linens, damasks, carpets, bleached and brown muslins, calicos, &c.
Prices to correspond with the present reduced price of gold.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
TABLE LINENS AND
TABLE NAPKINS CHEAP,
GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS,
Corner Bleecker and Commerce sts.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
FAST COLORED PRINTS,
for 20 cents a yard,
GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
MERRIMACKS AND ALL THE
BEST PRINTS, FOR
25 CENTS A YARD, GO TO
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY
SHIRTINGS, MUSLINS AND DOUBLE-WIDTH MUSLINS,
at "come-down prices," go to
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

IF YOU WANT TO SELECT
FROM A NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, AT
NEW PRICES,
GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS,
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS NOW OPENING —New styles in dress-trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, ruffling, crochet and other trimmings, ladies' and misses' under-garments, small wares, hair nets, fancy goods, &c., &c. N. B.—Jouvin's celebrated kid gloves, in all the new shades, at ELGER'S, Nos. 890 and 888 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—SPRING importation now open—Light makes, in square and long, from $20 up. Gold value rated at 150. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY FRANCHISES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.
On THURSDAY, April 6, 1865, at 12 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1865:
The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.
The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Barclay-street to Hoboken, New-Jersey.
The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Tenth-street, East River, to Greenpoint, Long Island.
The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had on application at the Comptroller's Office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. STUART has to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING, 20th
will be presented
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
being its
NINETY-EIGHTH
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE,
and remember,
LAST NIGHT
but two.
TUESDAY, ninety-ninth, and last night but one.
WEDNESDAY, 22d,
THE ONE HUNDREDTH
AND
LAST NIGHT
OF
BOOTH'S HAMLET,
and first and only
BENEFIT
this season of
EDWIN BOOTH,
thus terminating its career in the very fullness of a triumph, through which, not even for a single night, the faintest glimmering of decline has been visible, and which finds no parallel in the history of the stage for brilliancy and duration.
When, in 1838, Mr. Charles Kean accomplished the then unequaled dramatic feat of giving twelve performances of Hamlet at Drury Lane, though the performances were not consecutive, it was deemed a marvel. Again, when more recently Mr. Fechter gave at the Princess' Theatre, in the season of 1861, fifty-nine performances of Hamlet, though but twelve of these were consecutive, London was full of wonder and delight.
On Wednesday evening Mr. BOOTH will have given ONE HUNDRED CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCES of Hamlet, of unbroken succession and undimmed success.
No other city but New-York, no other actor but Mr. BOOTH has ever gathered such a triumph, reflecting equal honor on the cultivated taste and refined intellectual perception which carried it to this consummation, as on the genius of the artist who achieved it.
On THURSDAY EVENING, 23d, Mr. BOOTH will, by special desire, appear, for this night only, in his great role of
IAGO.
On FRIDAY, 24th, there will be a
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE,
commencing at 1½ o'clock, when the play of Othello will be repeated. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as Iago. This must be his last appearance.
On Friday evening, 24th, the theatre will be closed for the rehearsal of the
GRAND MILITARY DRAMA,
illustrative of
CAMP SCENES
AND
SOLDIER LIFE.
Written for this theatre by the distinguished American dramatist,
S. B. FISK,
and entitled
CORPORAL CARTOUCHE,
which will be presented after months of preparation, with
NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND
APPLIANCES.
On SATURDAY EVENING, the 25th.
Mr. Stuart feels assured that this drama will find additional welcome from hundreds as restoring to the New-York stage, which has now for several seasons been deprived of the artistic charm of his performances, one who is inseparably identified with many of its brightest periods and most legitimate triumphs,
MR. HENRY PLACIDE,
who will appear in the character of
CORPORAL CARTOUCHE,
A SOLDIER OF NAPOLEON.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY,
fifth time, the favorite drama, by Tom Taylor,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP
and
HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.
TUESDAY—Tom Taylor's immensely attractive play, THE UNEQUAL MATCH.
WEDNESDAY, third time, Boucicault's standard comedy of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
THURSDAY—(Benefit of Mr. W. R. Floyd, never acted here,) THE GAME OF LOVE, by Brougham, author of the "Game of Life," "Romance and Reality," &c.
FRIDAY—THE UNEQUAL MATCH.
SATURDAY—Tom Taylor's great drama, THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

HELLER'S LAST WEEK OF GYGES.
SALLE DIABOLIQUE, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Positively
THE LAST WEEK
of the first edition of
HELLER'S GREAT GYGES,
which, notwithstanding its marvelous success, must be withdrawn, to admit of preparations for
NEW AND MORE ASTONISHING WONDERS.
THE VISIBLE INVISIBLE
INVISIBLY INVISIBLE.
after SATURDAY EVENING next.
LAST WEEK OF THE COMIC SOLOS.
LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.
GYGES IS GOING.
Performances commence every evening at 8. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—A HOME ON THE Mountain; Charleston is Ours; Oh, bring me one Flower from his Grave; Jessie Lee; There's a Sound that is Dearer; Me too; Did you Mean what you Said; The Soldier's Dying Farewell; Our dear New-England Boys; Beautiful Annie; I will be True to the Stripes and the Stars. Price 30 cents each. Mailed free. Pianist in attendance to try new music. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, MARCH 20, BY EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House—A LECTURE on Weakness of the Bladder; its connection with stricture and irritable urethra; its cause and cure; cauterization generally useless. Stricture and its cure by the Urethratome, being a lecture to his private Surgical Class by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose 5 cents to EVERARDUS WARNER, Box No. 3,121 Post-office.

"CONCERTINA WITHOUT A MASTER" —And CONCERTINA SONGSTER combined.—Complete instructions, and over 200 popular tunes, songs, dances, etc. Price 65 cents, mailed free of postage. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

A BOOK CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF Piles, Fistula, Stricture, and thirty other important Diseases, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents, or can be obtained of HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Operative and Consulting Surgeon, No. 12 Union-square, N. Y.

NEW MUSIC.—SUNLIGHT WITHIN MY HEART!—A beautiful song. Words by Emilie Cleveland. Music by J. W. Groschell. Price 35 cents, mailed free of postage. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE
QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.
15,000
VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.
INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.
At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,
Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously
Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.
For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.
For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.
BOUNTIES.
FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.
County..........$600
Government..........300
Total..........$900
FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.
County..........$400
Government..........200
Total..........$600
FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.
County..........$300
Government..........100
Total..........$400
The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865,) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.
By order of the committee.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 451 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:
CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.
ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.
Price for Cavalry Horses, $165 each.
Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.
L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

IMPORTANT TO DRAFTED MEN.—TWO aliens wish to go as substitutes; one for one year and one for three years. Inquire at No. 666 Grand-st. Brokers need not apply.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOtice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of YOUNG & HALLOCK, and doing business in the city of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either partner.
EDWARD R. YOUNG,
LEWIS S. HALLOCK.
New-York, March 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—MARTIN R. COOK IS A MEMBER OF our firm from this date.
GORDON, FELLOWS & McMILLAN.
New-York, March 6, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION YET OFFERED
To continue the
INCESSANT SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES,
which has rendered the Museum such
A POPULAR RESORT.
AN
ENGAGEMENT FOR A LIMITED PERIOD
has been effected with the
CELEBRATED AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
who will appear in a
SERIES OF LEGITIMATE DRAMA,
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 20,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
with Sheridan Knowles's great play of
WILLIAM TELL.
WILLIAM TELL..........MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
supported by the
TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Previous to play
THREE-LEGGED WONDER, by TONY DENIER.
MORNING AT 11.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF THE HUMBUG OF SPIRITUALISM,
EXPOSED BY DR. W. F. VON VLECK,
practically showing the BALLOT TEST, BLOOD-RED WRITING ON THE ARM, SPIRITUAL ROPE-TYING, ANSWERING SEALED LETTERS, and all the DECEPTIONS PRACTICED by PRETENDED MEDIUMS.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
FAT WOMAN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES.
Circassian Girl, Dwarf, Albino Boy, Living Otters, Grand Aquaria, a Million Curiosities.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 19,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
in aid of the fund for
ENLARGING THE CHURCH,
ON WHICH OCCASION
MAX MARETZEK
AND ALL HIS GREAT ARTISTS
have, in the most liberal manner, kindly
VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES.
MADAM CAROZZI ZUCCHI,
MISS KELLOGG,
MRS VAN ZANDT,
MDLLE MORENSI,
MISS F. DE GEBELE,
SIGNOR MASSIMILIANI,
SIGNOR MACAFERRI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR SUSINI,
SIGNOR GARIBOLDI.
ORGANIST..........MR. ROBERT HELLER.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Grand Selections......From Rossini's "Stabat Mater."
1. Cujus Animam..........Signor Macaferri
2. Pro Peccatis..........Signor Susini
3. Quis Est Homo..........Mesdames Zucchi and Morensi
4. Fac Ut Portem..........Miss F De Gebele
5. Inflammatus..........Madame Zucchi
INTERMISSION.
Organ Solo..........Mr. Robert Heller
PART II.
1. Romanza.....(by Verdi)..........Signor Bellini
2. Grand Aria.....(by Verdi)..........Miss Kellogg
3. Qui Tollis.....(by Mercadante)..Signor Massimiliani
4. Grand Aria.....(by Meyerbeer)..........Mrs. Van Zandt
5. Grand Aria.....(by Meyerbeer)..........Mdlle Morensi
6. L'exile.....(by Keller)..........Signor Gariboldi
7. Preghiera, (from Rossini's "Mose in Egitto,) by all the Great Artists.
Tickets $1. Can be obtained at the box-office of the Academy of Music, and at Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 6¾. Concert commences at 7¾.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MONDAY.
175TH NIGHT OF J. E. OWENS,
whose faultless personation of
CALEB PLUMMER,
equal if not
SUPERIOR TO SOLON SHINGLE,
stamps him with the universal consent of Press and Public, the
GREATEST OF LIVING COMEDIANS.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE
Boucicault's Exquisite Home Drama,
DOT,
OR
THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
CALEB PLUMMER..........MR. JOHN E. OWENS.
JOHN PEERYBINGLE..........MR. GEORGE JAMISON.
A "DOT" MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK,
NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 25.

INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.
There being a few vacancies in the following branches of MUSICAL INSTRUCTION, the books will be kept open for a day or two longer:
VOCAL MUSIC for Ladies and Gentlemen.
VOCAL MUSIC for Boys and Girls under 14 years.
THEORY OF MUSIC, (Thorough Bass.)
VIOLIN, taught by Edward Mollenhauer.
VIOLONCELLO, taught by Henry Mollenhauer; and PIANO, all under the best masters in the country.
Likewise in the ORCHESTRAL CLASS FOR AMATEURS.
TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS FOR TERM OF TEN WEEKS.
Those who desire to have a choice of day and hour will do well to apply THIS DAY or TO-MORROW, at the Office of the Conservatory, 20 COOPER INSTITUTE.

UNION HALL ACADEMY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The office of principal of this long-established and well-known institution having become vacant, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees, are ready to receive applications to fill such vacancy. Apply personally or by letter.
JAMAICA, L. I., March 17, 1865.
JOHN J. ARMSTRONG,
J. B. ALLIGER, } Committee.
L. M. JAGGER.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) REceives into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.
STAMFORD, CONN.
REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

BOARDING SCHOOL NEAR NEW LONDON, CONN.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adapted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 99 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GT. BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars. JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LAdies.—Spring term commences March 1. For circulars, apply to Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXCELLENT ENGLISH education, desires the position of resident governess or lady's companion, in or near New-York. She can give the best of references. Address J. A. B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—MALE.—ENGLISH and mathematics; city school; salary $100 a month; city references required. Address PRINCIPAL, Station G.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ANY RESPECTABLE WIDOWER OR GENTLEMAN wishing to meet with a faithful and competent housekeeper, can by addressing HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office; would be willing to clean a gentleman's office.

A LADY WHO IS A PLAIN AND RAPID writer, wishes to obtain copying to do at her own residence, or would act as amanuensis, at reasonable terms. Address Mrs. H. R., corner Court and Union-st., Brooklyn.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands cutting and trimming dresses fashionably, wants work by the day or week. Call or address No. 178 West 13th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom or coachman. Apply at 47 East 15th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT, MIDdle-aged woman, every way qualified to take charge of a boy infant, 20 months old, who has lost his mother; one speaking French preferred. None but those highly recommended may address W. C. B., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD INTELLIGENT NURSE and seamstress capable of taking care of an infant; must be a Protestant; none others need apply. Apply at No. 57 East 21st-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—SALESMEN; A FEW EXPERIENCED men, for cloaks and mantillas. Must be first-class; none others need apply. Wages liberal.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—CASH BOYS—SMART, INTELLIgent lads, with good recommendations; wages liberal. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

GARDENER WANTED—AN UNMARRIED man, of steady habits, to take charge of a garden and to do general work on a small place. Apply at No. 504 Washington-st., from 8 to 4 o'clock, on Monday, 20th inst.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO THOROughly understands his business—especially the culture of pear and other fruit trees. Address W. H. S., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

DRUMMER-BOY WANTED IN A MILITARY Boarding School; also, a fifer. Apply at No. 504 Washington-st., from 2 to 4 o'clock, on MONDAY, 20th inst.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, MARCH 20, AT 8, the entire opera of
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO,
and the famous fourth act of Verdi's
RIGOLETTO.
Joint appearance on the same evening of
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
JENNIE VAN ZANDT,
MORENSI,
MASSIMILIANI,
G. LOTTI,
BELLINI,
SUSINI,
FICHER, WEINLICH.
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 21, CLOSE OF THE SEASON,
DON SEBASTIAN.
WEDNESDAY, FAREWELL NIGHT IN BROOKLYN,
DON GIOVANNI.
ON THURSDAY, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE,
FRA DIAVOLO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE ON THURSDAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In compliance with numerous requests from the lady patrons of the matinees and others, to give FRA DIAVOLO as a matinee before the departure of the company, the director takes great pleasure in announcing that he has made arrangements for
A GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 23, at 1 o'clock, when Auber's new version of his brilliant opera,
FRA DIAVOLO,
with its magnificent mise en scene and splendid cast, will be produced.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF THE OPERA.
DON GIOVANNI,
with its brilliant mise en scene and unexampled cast.
The sale of tickets commences on Monday morning.

HIPPOTHEATRON—BEGINS AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2½.
TRIUMPH ON TRIUMPH.
CONTINUOUS ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS
OF THE
CHINESE SPECTACLE,
THE FEAST OF LANTERNS.
PRONOUNCED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC
to be the greatest spectacular feat
EVER ACHIEVED IN THE ARENA.
STILL ANOTHER WEEK
OF THE
GLLORIOUS COMIC PANTOMIME,
MOTHER GOOSE, MOTHER GOOSE,
With its
WONDROUS TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS,
Unanimously admitted to be
THE MOST
HUMOROUS EFFUSION OF THE AGE.
NEW AND STARTLING
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC
Performances by the
MATCHLESS STAR COMPANY.
First appearance of the world-famed serial vaulter,
Mr. GEORGE BATCHELOR.
THE CONRAD BROTHERS,
The unrivaled German gymnasts.
THE VOICE OF THE PRESS
Admits that the
HIPPOTHEATRONIC ENTERTAINMENTS
Are the
GREATEST EVER GIVEN IN NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.—Another new Pantomime is in an active state of preparation. Due notice will be given of its production.

MILTON GALLERY.
645 BROADWAY 645
ROSSITER'S
CELEBRATED PAINTINGS ILLUSTRATIVE OF MILTON'S PARADISE LOST.
Also, the renowned National Picture
By ROSSITER & MIGNOT, of
THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR,
Now on exhibition, should be seen by all.
They are pronounced by the most capable judges, the finest exhibition ever offered to the public.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—TUESDAY EVENING, March 21, GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT in aid of the Widow and Orphans of the late Sergeant A. T. PERINE, Color-bearer of the Sixty-second Regiment, Anderson Zouaves, who so gallantly distinguished himself for bravery at the battle of Williamsburgh, by being the first to enter Fort Magruder and hoist the Stars and Stripes. Tickets can be secured at the St. Germain Hotel, Everett House, also the Tremont House.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, besides being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, Edward and Henry Mollenhauer, Louis Schreiber, Emil and Fred Brandeis, W. R. Bassford, Theo. Meelling, and every good musician in the United States. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.
RAVEN & BACON, Piano Manufacturers, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. Our pianos have been favorably known in this market for nearly forty years, and by the constant introduction of improvements they are kept up to the age in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our instruments and prices before making their selections. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for Pianos.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. —THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for THE BEST instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeon, Harmoniums and Æolian Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rental allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

PETROLEUM.—SOME FIRST-CLASS STOCK to trade for a good piano, or clothing, situated on Cherry Tree Creek. Address PETROLEUM, No. 117 Maiden-lane. The best Oil Stock and Oil property for sale.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS—WITH PATent improvements, the best in use; also melodeons and pianos at bargains.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PARLOR ORGAN, a very sweet-toned and perfect instrument, built by Henry Erben; has five stops, mahogany case, and is a beautiful piece of furniture. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR, Yonkers, or No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A STEAMBOAT BOILER, IN GOOD order; dimensions, 33 feet in length and 9 feet diameter. Apply to W. T. FROST, No. 63 South-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—FIVE THOUSAND first-class chestnut railroad ties, ready for immediate use, and nearly as many more that can be ready on short notice, or timber will be sold standing. Apply to Superintendent of Cypress Hills Cemetery, East New-York, L. I. N. O. PALMER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, with $5,000 or $10,000 cash, or undoubted credit to this amount, to take charge of the manufacture and sale of an article for the jobbing-trade. Sales large. Business secured by patent and already established. A regular dry goods commission business being contemplated, a party familiar with that trade would be preferred. Apply to W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROTHERS, DENTISTS, Having disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets, gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ONE FRANCIS METALLIC LIFEBOAT. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, by applying on board, Capt. DE GROOT'S steamship, pier foot of 24th-st., North River.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAFT SUSPENDED.

Good Chance to Fill the City Quota by Volunteering—Inducements Offered by the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General—"A Long Pull, a Strong Pull, and a Pull Altogether."

The draft in this city was not resumed yesterday, surprising the public as much as did the unexpected revolutions of the wheel on Wednesday. The surprise in this instance, however, was an agreeable one, eliciting warm commendations from everybody. Although no official order has been promulgated suspending the draft, it is understood that it will not be resumed until our citizens have had an opportunity to fill the quota by volunteering.

As we stated in the TIMES a few days since, when Maj. DODGE, the present Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, took command of this Division, he was in favor of a draft, believing that the citizens did not take sufficient interest in recruiting. He was of the opinion that the placing of volunteering in the hands of the County Committee, had rendered the people indifferent about the draft, and that by enforcing the conscription, the citizens of the various wards would immediately join in the work of filling the quota. After consulting with the provost-marshals, however, and learning of the many obstacles to be encountered, owing to the excessive enrollment; and the facility with which a large portion of the population could change their residences after having been drafted, making the conscription doubly burthensome on the middling classes, he became desirous of filling the quota without resorting to the alternative of the wheel. He was endeavoring to perfect a plan for the purpose of stimulating a local interest in recruiting, when he visited Washington a few days since, to confer with the authorities. During his absence, the officer left in charge of the department unexpectedly issued a peremptory order to the Provost-Marshals to begin the draft, which was as great a surprise to the officials as it was to the public. Some of the Provost-Marshals express the opinion that the draft would not have been enforced if Maj. DODGE had been in the city.

Yesterday Maj. DODGE addressed the following to the public, through the Mayor, which is worthy of consideration, fully explaining his views, and expressing a conviction that the quota of the city can be filled without making a further draft, and also without calling upon those whose names have already been drawn:

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GEN., AND SUPT. VOL. RECR'G SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIV. OF N. Y., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1865.

Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of New-York City:

SIR: I most urgently solicit the coöperation of the citizens of New-York in the effort I am now making to fill the quotas.

No postponement or suspension of the draft will be made by the Provost-Marshal-General; but he has placed it in the power of the citizens themselves to do this, by simply complying with his one condition: Keep the Boards of Enrollment fully occupied in enlisting men, and they cannot, under their orders, make the draft. The neglect of this condition has resulted in the draft in a considerable portion of the city.

I believe the quota of the whole city can be filled without further draft, and without calling upon those already drafted—but the citizens must act promptly and vigorously. There has heretofore been but little interest manifested by the citizens at large in recruiting. They must now take hold.

I respectfully request that the citizens of each ward hold immediate meetings, appoint recruiting committees, raise funds, and take such other steps as shall seem to them most conducive to the great end of filling the ward quotas.

Recruits brought to the mustering officer by a Ward Committee shall be credited directly to that ward, whenever it can be done under section 13 of act approved March 3, 1865.

Ward Committees will take their recruits for muster to the provost marshals of the districts to which they belong. This, by keeping the provost marshals fully employed, will have the effect of stopping the draft by deferring it from day to day.

If the Wards already drafted will keep the District Provost-Marshals occupied in enlisting recruits, to go toward their quotas, the drafted men need have no fears of being called upon.

The Provost-Marshal-General has placed the question of draft in the hands of the people themselves.

If they will give the six District Provost-Marshals full employment in recruiting, no draft will ensue, nor will the men already drafted be called upon to report; but wherever it shall appear that a Provost-Marshal is not fully occupied in this way, the draft under the orders must inevitably take place.

The ward quotas can be obtained by applying to District Provost-Marshals.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD I. DODGE,
Major Twelfth U. S. Infantry, A. A. P. M. Gen.

It is expected that immediate steps will be taken to appoint ward committees, and hold public meetings to forward enlistments, and that the recruits secured will be taken to the provost-marshals, thus occupying their time, and indefinitely postponing further drawings.

The following are the enlistments by the volunteer committee since the 13th of February, at which time they began recruiting on the present quota:

From Feb. 13 to March 13, (inclusive,) 24 days	2,288
March 14	128
March 15	83
March 16	38
March 17	37
Total enlistments in 28 days	2,574

It will be seen that as soon as it became known that a draft was to be made, volunteering decreased, the men expecting to secure higher bounties as substitutes. On Tuesday one hundred and twenty-eight men were secured; on Wednesday, (the draft beginning in the afternoon,) the number was eighty-three; while on Thursday only thirty-eight men were enlisted. This shows conclusively that a draft tends to check recruiting. If our citizens determine to fill the quota by enlistments, and go to work energetically, men will come forward promptly and in large numbers, after becoming convinced that substitutes will not be required.

The following are the Wards drawn on Wednesday and Thursday: Fourth District—First, Second and Fourth Wards; Fifth District—Seventh Ward; Sixth District—Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, embracing the entire district; Seventh District—the quota of the Eleventh Ward, without the hundred per cent. additional, was drawn; Eighth District—Eighteenth and Seventeenth Wards; Ninth District—Twelfth Ward.

The wards yet to be drawn are as follows: Fourth District—Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth; Fifth District—Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth; Seventh District—the additional hundred per cent. of the Eleventh and the Seventeenth; Eighth District—Twenty-first; Ninth District—Nineteenth and Twenty-second.

THE LATE ENROLLMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can you inform me whether the revision of the enrollment which has been in progress under Mr. BLUNT, Chairman of the County Committee, has been completed? The committee who visited Washington in relation to the draft, reported that they informed the President and War Department that the new enrollment lists would be completed in February last, and that Gen. FRY would reapportion our quota in accordance with the *corrected* enrollment, thus reducing our quota about one-third.

Why then is the draft which is now progressing based on the old excessive enrollment of one hundred and fifty thousand names?

A DRAFTED MAN.

[The revision of the enrollment lists above referred to was completed under Mr. BLUNT's care, at an expense, as we are informed of *one hundred and twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars*. In the draft just begun and now suspended, this expensive revision was not used nor referred to, the old list being used as a basis for the proceedings.—ED. TIMES.]

Naval.

The United States steamer *Narragansett*, Commander SELIM E. WOODWORTH commanding, arrived at this port this morning. She left Rio Janeiro Feb. 1, via St. Thomas 10th inst.

The steamship *Cotopaxi* was at Rio, having been prevented from pursuing her voyage to Valparaiso, (where she was bound, having left New-York Dec. 8, 1864,) on the charge that it was illegal, by order of the United States Minister, was discharging her cargo, and would then be offered for sale to the Brazilian Government.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Narragansett*:

Commander, Selim E. Woodworth; Acting Master and Ex-officer, Stephen H. Cowell; Assistant Surgeon, [illegible]; Assistant Paymaster, Chas. E. Cheney; Sr. Engineer, John Reed, Jr.; Acting Ensign, Cornelius [illegible]; Jeremiah [illegible]; Third Assistant Engineers, [illegible], [illegible] Dunbar, F. D. Stedman; Paymaster's Clerk, H. C. Jordan; Acting Gunner, Wm. J. Dumont; Acting Boatswain, Jno. Sullivan; Acting Master's Mates, Adolph Schneider, F. Whitehead, O. S. Cone, C. W. Bryant.

THE TICONDEROGA SLOOP-OF-WAR.

The U. S. steam sloop *Ticonderoga* arrived at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon. She left Port Royal on Saturday, bringing the U. S. mails. The following is a list of her officers:

Captain, CHARLES STEEDMAN; Lieutenant, GEORGE B. White; Surgeon, C. J. Cleborne; Chief Engineer, Thomas J. Jones; Paymaster, Henry M. Denniston; Ensigns, W. W. Maclay, A. J. Crowninshield, Geo. W. Coffin; First Lieutenant Marines, Chas. F. Williams; Second Assistant Engineers, Frank H. Fletcher, H. H. Burritt; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, M. Smith; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, O. Bassett, S. J. Hobbs, M. W. Thaxter; Master's Mates, Ed. A. Sibell, Wm. Charlton; Gunner, Joseph Smith; Sailmaker, John C. Herbert; Boatswain, Henry E. Barnes; Acting Carpenter, M. E. Curley; Captain's Clerk, W. C. McGonagal; Paymaster's Clerk, F. N. Stoddard.

NORMAL SCHOOL PRESENTATION.

Award of Certificates to Teachers—Interesting Proceedings—Speeches by Members of the Board and others.

At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, more than a hundred female pupils of the City Normal School, many of their friends, and many gentlemen and ladies who feel interested in the cause of education, gathered in the Twelfth-street School building to witness the interesting ceremony of presenting diplomas to eleven female teachers of the class to whom the Normal School Examining Committee had awarded certificates of the highest grade of scholarship. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Neilson, Roosevelt, Hastie, Miller, Small and Farr, of the Board of Education, Inspectors Gerard, Moore, Hecker, Perkins and others.

Mr. NEILSON opened the exercises by reading the 12th chapter of Proverbs: "Whoso loveth instruction loveth knowledge, &c.," and, after singing by the teachers, he addressed the audience briefly, saying that the Normal School had been resuscitated and in active and successful operation now about a year. During this period a large number of pupils had made such excellent progress as to become entitled to certificates of the highest grade, and on this occasion these certificates were to be distributed. Mr. NEILSON gave a brief history of the public school system in this city within his memory, and since his first connection with the board of education and other educational institutions. He spoke of the old monitorial system, of the time when a teacher was paid the munificent salary of $25 annually, and he thought that even now, in the unavoidable absence of teachers, through sickness or otherwise, pupils of advanced attainments might be profitably employed as monitors or assistant teachers. We have now in our schools many teachers who started on $25 annually, swept schools, made fires, etc., in the days of the old starved-to-death Public School Society—teachers who, through the aid afforded by the Normal School, have taken rank among the most accomplished and distinguished educators in the land.

Mr. HENRY KIDDLE said, that until recently there had been three grades of scholarship for which the Normal School had given the teachers certificates; but it had been thought proper to abolish the third grade. The diplomas to be awarded on the present occasion were to be presented to young ladies who had passed a thorough examination and had been found competent to teach in the advanced classes of the grammar schools. Eleven were to receive first-class certificates, and two teachers would have been entitled to like honors but for nonage. Time, however, would remedy this defect.

Mr. S. S. RANDALL then distributed certificates to the following named young ladies:

AMELIA C. MCLEAN,	ISABELLA WHITESIDE,
ANNIE V. FOX,	EUGENIA WOOLEY,
SARAH A. COOPER,	HENRIETTA LICHTENSTADTER,
ANNIE L. WEVER,	EMILY CLARK,
CHARLOTTE BARR,	ESTHER LAWLIS,
SUSAN A. HEYBECK.	

Mr. RANDALL said to the young ladies that they were not yet to regard themselves as graduates of the Normal School; they might join the post-graduate class and therein attain a higher grade of scholarship; it behooved them to study closely; they must learn the art of teaching, and also learn to be proud of their profession. Mr. RANDALL said to teachers present who had not reached the highest grade, that they were expected to strive to reach that grade.

Inspector GERARD, of the Fifth District, addressed the audience. He was happy to see Mr. NEILSON, and said that to him we were indebted for the reëstablishment of the normal school. When they abolished the old normal school in Grand-street, he told them that they had cut off the right arm of the school system; but when, through Mr. NEILSON's exertions, the normal school was reëstablished, he saw a new life for teachers. Young ladies attend the school to learn, not what is in the books, but what may be learned only of experienced and accomplished teachers—the art of teaching. The young ladies here must not pin themselves down to the old routine books, but ought to keep themselves advised of the events of the day, and instruct themselves in these, since no book can be fresh enough to keep pace with the times. In no book could they learn the political status of Italy, for instance. No book had yet recorded the construction of the vast canal which cuts off Africa, and makes her an island.

When Mr. GERARD had taken his seat, the teachers gave with fine effect, BRISTOW's charming song:

"Brave sons of battle, hear the decree:
Live ye but long enough, Generals ye will be;
Heedless of danger, onward ye go;
Loved by the beautiful, feared by the foe;
Show but your colors—all own their sway;
Yours 'tis to conquer all, theirs to obey."

Inspector H. B. PERKINS, of the Seventh District, addressed the teachers, and counseled them to teach their pupils to love the Government of the United States as the freest and grandest that the world ever saw—a Government so strong in the affections of the people, that while it is able to withstand the fiercest civil blows, yet has the power to maintain its honor and dignity in the family of nations; whose corner-stone is Freedom; whose majestic columns are laid deep in the imperishable cement of ages;—a Government which throws its broad, protecting shield over all its citizens, rich or poor, black or white, and gives them the priceless boon of Liberty.

Commissioner ROOSEVELT made a happy and quite humorous speech, informing the assembled teachers that they were fortunate in being employed under a Board of Education which had resolved that there never was another such liberal, honorable, and eminent body of men. Addressing the eleven young ladies who had been made the happy recipients of diplomas, the speaker said that like the crocuses or cusses of some kind, which were the first-born of Spring, they were the first fruits of the Normal School—they were the cusses of the institution. It was here by a unanimous laugh voted that the old wag ROOSEVELT ought to be put out, and the floor was given to Commissioner MILLER, of the Seventh Ward.

The exercises closed with singing by about a hundred female teachers.

A circular tells us that the Normal School, of which Mr. HENRY KIDDLE is principal, holds sessions from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. every Saturday. All are entitled to admission who are employed as teachers of any grade in the schools under the charge of the Board of Education, or who have received teachers' certificates of grade A, or certificates of graduation from any of the Female Grammar Schools. The classes are organized so as to afford an opportunity for instruction in all the branches of study prescribed for the several grades of certificates conferred by the City Superintendent. The instruction is given principally by lectures and oral explanations, and every effort made to render it effective in attaining the object designed. Classes are also organized especially for instruction in principles and methods of teaching, with the view to impart a knowledge of the proper modes of presenting, analyzing, and explaining the several branches required to be taught in the Primary and Grammar Schools. These classes consist of the Primary Normal Class for teachers of Primary Schools, and the Higher Normal Class for teachers of Grammar Schools. The Primary Normal Class is in session every Saturday from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M., and receives two lessons, one on general principles of teaching, the other on the methods of teaching the branches prescribed for Primary Schools. The Higher Normal Class (post-graduate) is in session every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and receives instruction in the higher branches of the Supplementary Course, especially with reference to the proper mode of illustrating and teaching them. Other branches of an advanced character, and such as are especially useful to teachers, will be introduced in course of the present term; and exercises will be given from time to time, for the purpose of effecting improvement in the methods of teaching the several branches (elementary as well as higher) prescribed for Grammar Schools.

War Department Special Agency.

Judge BOSWORTH entered upon his labors, on Friday, as Col. BAKER's assistant, in place of L. E. CHITTENDEN, Esq., whose professional duties have compelled him to resign. The Department Agency has been removed to No. 12 Vesey-street, and thither, henceforward, all communications must be sent to insure attention. Anonymous correspondence cannot be noticed. Col. BAKER went to Fort Lafayette, on Friday, and released four bounty-brokers and one of the enlisted men who claimed exemption as a foreigner. The bounty-brokers who are now in the Old Capitol Prison are to be tried in Washington, and not in New-York, as certain gentlemen of the legal profession desired. We learn in a roundabout way that the Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN was told, on Friday, at the War Office, that the millionaire [illegible] is not to be paroled except on the application of Col. BAKER, the remark of a distinguished official being: "BAKER's services have been equivalent to adding 40,000 men to the army, and he must be sustained."

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—KATE HOLDERMAN died suddenly, yesterday afternoon, at No. 233 East Twelfth-street, after taking a dose of salts and senna, with which a deadly poison is supposed to have been mingled. The prescription was from Dr. [illegible]'s drug-store, at No. 163 Avenue A. Deceased was 22 years of age.... CHARLES LOGAN, a youth of 13, was accidentally shot and instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, while playing with another lad, CHAS. GALLAGHER by name, at the foot of Third-street. The body was taken to the parents' abode, No. 334 Third-street.... At about 5 o'clock, last evening, an unknown man was run over and killed by a Fourth-avenue car, near First-street. The body was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, by Officers MINTURN and KEARNON.

The Senate Investigating Committee.

TESTIMONY OF ALDERMAN TERENCE FARLEY, GILBERT M. PLATT, AND OTHERS.

Senator MURGER was the only member of the committee present yesterday.

Mr. Justison was the first witness called. He testified that he was time-keeper at the Novelty Iron Works, and that he knew John Fallon; Fallon was employed at the Novelty Works; had heard that Fallon was also employed as clerk of Union Market.

Alderman Terrence Farley testified that he had held the office of Alderman for six years.

Mr. MCKEON—Are you Chairman of the Democratic caucus of the Board of Aldermen?

Mr. LAWRENCE objected to the question, as the committee had no power to investigate the affairs of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. MCKEON said he was going to show that in these caucuses, or secret meetings, measures involving the expenditure of the public money were debated and passed upon, and that these caucuses controlled the action of the board.

The chairman said that as his colleagues were not present he was unable to decide, and it would therefore be better to bring the witness up again when a full committee was present.

Mr. N. Hill Fowler, Corporation Attorney, was sworn—He said that as he belonged to the Law Department of the City Government, and as the committee were not empowered to investigate that department, he objected to give any testimony in relation to it.

Mr. MCKEON said he did not propose to investigate the affairs of that department, but merely to ascertain what amount of money passed through the department in the shape of fines, fees, judgments, &c. He said if this witness' testimony was excluded, it would also exclude the testimony of a number of court clerks and others that he had intended to put on the stand. He wished to show that there were discrepancies between the amounts of fees returned and those accounted for, and further to ascertain whether the city got all the fees and fines it was entitled to.

The Chairman said, as the witness objected to give his testimony, and as he had no power to compel him, he must be allowed to retire. He intimated that when the committee resumed its sessions, it would probably be endowed with power to examine into the affairs of all the departments of the City and County Governments.

Gilbert R. Smith, butcher in Washington Market, deposed that he paid $1 50 per week for his stand in the market; did not know the value of the stand; if he was to sell out, should ask $1,000 for it; it is not one of the best stands in the market; should include the good will of his business in that price.

George Taylor, vegetable dealer in Washington Market, deposed that he paid $4 per week for his stand; has been there nineteen years; when he first went there, paid one shilling per day; thought he could get $1,500 for his stand, including the good will of the business; stands were constantly changing hands; had known $1,000 to be paid for a stand; there were a good many squatters in the market who paid nothing.

On his cross-examination, witness stated that his rent had been raised lately from $3 to $4.

John Fallon, Clerk of Union Market, was called by the Sergeant-at-Arms, but did not appear.

Gilbert M. Platt, Superintendent of Street Improvements, testified that the work of his department is done by contract; the Inspectors of Contracts get $2 50 per day; had known of cases where these contractors had been refused their pay; thought they had subsequently received it; did not know why their claims were refused.

Mr. MCKEON said there appeared to be some misunderstanding in relation to the attendance of Messrs. Devlin and Palmer, as neither of them were present.

The committee then adjourned without day, the Chairman stating that they would hold another session soon after adjournment of the Legislature.

Chevaliers d'Industrie and their Methods of Operation.

Scarcely a day passes that complaints are not made at Police Headquarters, or at some of our Police Courts, by unfortunate persons, who have been relieved of the contents of their pockets, either while walking the streets, or riding in stages or railroad cars. In one case, perhaps, out of fifty, the perpetrator of the theft is caught, but in the majority of instances the light-fingered gentry practice their nefarious trade so adroitly that the victim is either unconscious of his loss, or is unable to take any efficient measures for the recovery of his property. Selecting a crowded car or stage, the pickpocket ascends, and choosing his victim by an intuitive perception, peculiar to himself, he places himself near him, or her, as the case may be, and soon succeeds, by a series of imperceptible manipulations in relieving his neighbor of the contents of his pocket. He usually has a confederate, who engages the victim in conversation, if possible, or, failing that, treads on his toe, or contrives to stick his elbow in his ribs or face—anything, in fact, to distract his attention—while his comrade possesses himself of whatever his nimble fingers can get hold of. Their work being completed, the pickpockets take an early opportunity of leaving, before their victim is likely to discover his loss. But this is not the only method they employ. Jumping on the platform of a crowded car, they push against those near them, and thus oblige them to keep their hands fully employed in retaining their perpendicular. Their pockets being thus left unguarded, the result, of course, is that wallets and watches change owners with lightning celerity. There are still other methods, however, employed by the professional pickpocket which he does not hesitate to put in practice when all others fail. The professional prefers, if possible, to do his work quietly and without attracting attention, and as a general thing it is only the clumsy inexperienced operator that works openly and takes by force. But the professional occasionally resorts to this method. Mr. GEORGE JONES, of No. 353 West Thirty-fourth-street, was relieved of $45 and a valuable opera-glass on Friday night, in this manner: Mr. JONES had just left the opera, and had got on the platform of one of the Fourteenth-street cars, which was much crowded at the time, when three men, whose appearance indicated that they certainly did not obtain their living by honest industry, placed themselves near Mr. JONES, who very soon found one of their hands in his pocket. He of course seized the hand and collared its owner but his confederates obliged Mr. JONES to let go his hold and the rascals escaped with $45 and an fine opera glass. A few nights before an intoxicated Irishman, who got into a stage in the upper part of the city, was robbed of a $50 bill by three fellows, who were in the stage at the time the man got in. The Irishman, who was very tipsy, handed up a $50 bill to the driver, with a request that he would change it. This, of course, the driver could not do, and handed it back. But instead of the owner receiving it one of the three roughs took it from the driver, and immediately left the stage, his retreat being covered by his confederates. The cutting open of pockets is also a common practice. Ladies are usually the victims of this operation, their clothing being better adapted for it than that of gentlemen.

The Rogues' gallery, which may be found at Police Headquarters, has been the means of identifying many of our light-fingered gentry. There may be seen the portraits of all the best known professional thieves of the metropolis, whose "counterfeit presentments" are by no means pleasant to look upon. Persons who can identify the thieves by whom they were robbed, should, by all means, pay a visit to the Rogues' gallery and ascertain whether, among the sinister countenances that adorn its walls, they cannot discover some familiar face. If they succeed in identifying any one of the portraits, the police, who are generally well acquainted with the haunts of the most notorious of those whose photographs form the Rogues' gallery, are soon enabled to place themselves on the track of the offender, and bring him to justice.

How they Deal with an Old Pickpocket.

On the night of the 27th of January last, Officer JACKSON, of the Eighth Ward, apprehended KATE GORMAN, of No. 104 Prince-street, on complaint of JOSEPH PETTY, of the Broadway Theatre, alleging that, as she was passing from that place of entertainment, he saw her steal a lorgnette from the pocket of a lady. The lorgnette was found on the sidewalk at the feet of the accused at the moment of her arrest, and the lady to whom it belonged identified it. The case was clear, and the prisoner was held on Mr. PETTY's complaint at the Eighth Ward Station-house, and on the morning of the 28th she was committed by Justice DODGE, without bail. Four days subsequently, however, $1,000 bail was accepted, and the accused was liberated. A fortnight or three weeks thereafter, Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Ward, who had repeatedly tried to send this KATE GORMAN to State Prison, went to the District Attorney's office to ascertain what disposition had been made of her case, but nobody appeared to know anything about it, and the papers were nowhere to be found. But the Captain pressed the case, and Mr. HALL bade him to summon the witnesses and have their statement given to Mr. WHITE, that he might send it before the Grand Jury, with the District Attorney's request that they bring in an indictment. Capt. PETTY acted upon this advice, and an indictment was found, and a bench warrant was issued by Recorder HOFFMAN and delivered to Officer FIELD, of the Fifth Ward. The officer then sought KATE GORMAN, and at length took her into custody, but as the Court of General Sessions was not sitting, the prisoner was held two nights at the Fifth Ward Station-house. While here, she offered Capt. PETTY a $500 diamond ring if he would liberate her; but he declined and sent her to court, and on her appearance there the papers were suddenly found. Mr. HALL accepted CHARLES MITCHELL, a wealthy liquor-dealer, who transacts business on Wooster-street, corner of Prince, as her bondsman for $1,000, and releasing her from imprisonment, agreed with Capt. PETTY to try her himself and try to accomplish a conviction. Nothing further was heard of the case until the 7th inst., when Capt. PETTY received a note from Mr. HALL, inquiring whether he wished KATE GORMAN tried in March, before City Judge RUSSEL, or in April before Recorder HOFFMAN. It was then arranged that the prisoner should be tried on the 13th or 14th inst., but on Friday, the 10th, Capt. PETTY happened to be in court, and found Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., addressing a jury, Mr. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS in conversation with Judge RUSSEL, and KATE GORMAN and her associate, HENRIETTA HUNTINGTON, outside, talking with ex-Judge STUART. The upshot of the matter, Capt. PETTY learned, was that a plea of guilty of petty larceny was accepted, and KATE GORMAN went abroad snapping her fingers at the officers of the law, repeating her old tale about having friends at court. It is said that this female was treated thus tenderly in furtherance of the ends of justice—that through revelations which she may make, thieves whom our law officers are pursuing may be caught and punished. KATE GORMAN is twenty-eight years of age, and has been fourteen years a pickpocket. She was at one time worth $35,000, and every dollar of this money was realized from her nefarious trade. "The largest haul," she says, "that I ever made, was $7,000, which I picked from the pocket of a countryman at a county fair." She left her husband in Boston about two years ago, and is now married to a man whose name she conceals. Our policemen have repeatedly apprehended her for larcenies from the person and for other high crimes, but she has ever contrived to escape State prison. Who knows how and why?

Arrival of a Swedish Man-of-War.

The Swedish screw steam frigate *Vanadis*, Capt. MELANDER, arrived yesterday morning from Matanzas, in nine days. She carries 22 guns, has a crew of 301, officers and men, and her engine is of 400 horse power.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. John P. Stockton and lady, New-Jersey; Hon. A. J. Alberger, Buffalo; and Hons. J. M. Ashley, Ohio; O. B. Madison, Utica; A. W. Randall, Washington, are guests at the Astor House.

Ex-Gov. Wm. Sprague and daughter, Rhode Island; Congressman Washburne and wife, Washington; Gov. Underwood, Vermont, and Hiram Barney, New-York, are stopping at the Hoffman House.

Hons. W. K. Gleason, J. S. Tracey and C. E. Young, Albany; Hon. Jas. Monroe, Syracuse, and Benj. L. Brigg and wife, England, are guests at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gov. A. Saunders, Nebraska; Senator Coleman, Washington; Hon. R. P. Buckland, Ohio, and Count G. Blacher, Washington, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Count Tadini and wife, Charleston, S. C.; H. Burnelly, British Legation; F. and W. L. Coulson, British Army, and Hon. R. Abercromby, Montreal, are guests at the Brevoort House.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE SIXTEENTH BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A very pleasing entertainment was given on Friday evening by the teachers and scholars of the Sixteenth Baptist Sunday School, at the rooms of the New-England Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway. The proceeds of the entertainment were devoted to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers now under the care of the association. Quite a large audience was present. The entertainment commenced with the chorus of "America," which was followed by a number of songs, recitations and dialogues. The ballads of "Barbara Fritchie," and "Scott and the Veteran," were recited by Master GEORGE ROMAINE, in a very spirited manner. Miss JOSEPHINE ERRINGTON gave a recitation of "Reënlisted," with much archness, and a full appreciation of the spirit of the piece. "I'm Lonely To-night," and the "Three Fishers," were sung by Miss CARRIE JACOCKS and Miss MARY A. SIMMS, and elicited great applause. The entertainment was very appropriately concluded by all present joining in the "Star Spangled Banner."

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.—The promenade concert of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, at the armory, corner of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, last evening, was attended by an immense throng. The entertainment was given in aid of the Ladies' Battery Barracks Relief Association, Mrs. CLAYTON NEWBOLD, President, and a handsome sum was realized, the ladies having sold over two thousand tickets. The spacious drill-room was tastily decorated with flags and bunting. The music-stand, in the centre of the room, was adorned with the old colors of the regiment, which have been carried through two campaigns. From the balcony were suspended the new colors, recently presented to the regiment by the city, and the pillars were trimmed with red, white and blue bunting, and flags of various nations.

DEATH OF AN AGED REFUGEE.—Mr. SAMUEL R. MCCALL, one of eighty Union refugees from Charleston died on board the steamship *Arago*, on the passage to this port, at the advanced age of ninety years, and on the steamer's arrival an inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY. The refugees are destitute, JEFF DAVIS's satraps having shorn them of everything.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—EXECUTION OF KENNEDY.—The order assigning the coming Friday for the execution of young KENNEDY is prepared, and will be published to-morrow or next day. The petition to the President was entirely fruitless, and there is no earthly probability of either a respite or a reprieve.

PERSONAL.—The chiefs of the Omaha and Winnebago tribes of Indians, with their agents and interpreters, who have been for some time past attending to the adjustment of their claims at Washington, are now at the Howard Hotel, in this city.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 240 patients. During the week 59 were admitted, 41 were discharged as cured or relieved, none died.

CHOICE MORSEL.—Justice DOWLING committed PATRICK CONDON to answer for mayhem in biting off the nose of MICHAEL SHEEHAN, of No. 49 Mott-street, in a drunken fight on Friday evening.

LAW REPORTS.

An Action of Trover and Conversion—The Rights of Parties Under a Bill of Sale.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson and a Jury.

Alfred B. Brittan vs. Ira Chase, Jr.—The action was brought to recover the sum of about $10,000 damages, which the plaintiff alleged he had sustained by reason of the wrongful taking and converting to his own use, by the defendant, of a large amount of property belonging to the plaintiff. The goods consisted of army bedsteads made of iron, divers articles of household furniture, and a quantity of shafting and other machinery. It is claimed that a portion of it was taken from a foundry at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, and other portions from a store at No. 522 Broadway. The complaint set forth, and plaintiff's testimony went to sustain it, that twenty-five loads of the goods in question had been removed under and by the direction of the defendant from Forty-sixth-street to his store in Mercer-street, and about five loads had been taken to the latter place from No. 522 Broadway. On the other hand the defendant's witnesses testified that not more than ten loads had been removed at any time from either place to defendant's store in Mercer-street. The evidence was very conflicting, and from among the great amount of testimony taken, the court, in charging the jury, said he found it very difficult to distinguish the true from the false. A bill of sale, dated Feb. 11, 1863, had been put in evidence, and he charged them that if they found that any or all the goods had been transferred to Mercer-street subsequent to the last-named date, they were to give a verdict for the plaintiff accordingly. The plaintiff was entitled to recover for those goods taken from his two establishments after the bill of sale was made. The questions involved were purely those of fact, and he could give them very little aid in coming to a right conclusion. The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict. For the plaintiff, Messrs. Ford and Baldwin; for defendant, Gen. Sandford and Mr. Billings.

Superior Court—Special Term—March 18.

Before Justice Monell.

Isaac B. Hussey vs. Frederick Leigh.—The injunction should be discharged, and the order to show cause dismissed with $10 costs to the defendant, to abide the event of the action.

Courtlandt Palmer vs. Jason W. Hardie.—The motion made to postpone the trial of this action, is granted on terms.

Elisha A. Packer, &c. vs. Charles W. Hubbard.—The motion to vacate the attachment is denied, with $10 costs to the plaintiff.

James T. Gordon vs. Francis S. Turner.—The motion is granted.

Abel R. Packard vs. Gilbert R. Mount.—The order is granted.

P. H. Miller vs. John McDonald.—An allowance of five per cent. is granted on the sum of $350.

Zachary Peck vs. Wm. Marin.—The motion made for an extra allowance is granted.

George W. Browne vs. Jonathan N. Harris.—The motion made to compel the plaintiff to file security for costs, is denied.

DECISIONS BY JUSTICE BARBOUR.

August Belmont vs. Elias Ponvert.—The motion to vacate and set aside the interlocutory decree, and for leave to amend the pleadings, is granted. Order directing new trial refused, as unnecessary. (See the opinion filed with the Clerk at Chambers.)

Roberts vs. White.—Judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Superior Court Decisions.

SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 18.
Before Justice Monell.

Adolph Heller vs. Thomas Smidt, the motion is granted; The Winsted Bank vs. Isaac V. Tate—two cases—the order is granted, and the same in the case of Michael K. Wilson vs. Nathaniel M. Terry; Theodore W. Phœnix vs. R. M. Harrington, the motion is granted; Eliza J. Brown vs. Ebenezer H. Brown, the motion to extend the time to answer is granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Elizabeth Smith vs. Albion Smith, the motion is granted.

By Justice Monell.

The Washington Marine Insurance Company vs. Leon Herkenrath, &c. The motion is granted on terms (see papers in the clerk's office.) Chas. Drevet vs. Walter M. Lidsell, &c.; the report of the referee is confirmed. Solomon G. Woodruff vs. Washington Valentine; an order vacating the order of arrest is granted. Wm. H. Blain vs. Lewis Meeks; the motion is granted. Margaretta Koch vs. Thomas M. Cook; the motion is granted on terms. The same order is made in the case of Courtlandt Palmer vs. Jason W. Hardie. Henry W. Love vs. Edward R. Phelps; the order is granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Frederick Schuchardt et al. vs. Lucien Eichelberry et al.—All the amendments allowed except the 4th and 6th. The Same vs. The Same; the amendments allowed including an additional amendment.

Before Judge Leonard.

Robert Moseman vs. Caroline Moseman; the report of the referee is confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Cardozo.

Wells vs. Cox; the verdict is amended. Lockwood et al. vs. Bostwick, &c.; the injunction is dissolved with $10 costs to abide the event of the suit.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Before Judge Leonard, March 18, at Chambers.

James Kennedy vs. Stephen F. Austin—Motion denied, without costs, with leave to examine the defendant, &c.

Margaret Carlin vs. Daniel Feitner.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

Sophia B. Morris vs. William B. Morris.—The report of the referee is confirmed and a judgment of divorce is granted. The plaintiff is to have the custody of the children.

Christian S. Peterson vs. Christiana Peterson.—The report of the referee is confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Elizabeth Stark vs. Edward J. Stark.—Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Catharine Kiser vs. Fitz Kaiser.—The report is confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The plaintiff is to have the custody of the child.

Decisions before Barnard, J.

Robert Moseman vs. Caroline Moseman.—The report of the referee is confirmed and a judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Frederick Berley vs. Edward W. Cripps et al.—Interlocutory order or judgment is settled.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	165¼	400	Reading R.	105¾
175,000	do	165½	200	do....s10	105¾
80,000	do	165¾	400	do	105⅝
115,000	do	165⅛	500	Chic. & R. I....s30	96
50,000	do....s3	166⅛	400	do	96⅜
10,000	do....b3	165⅞	300	do	96¼
10,000	do	165⅝	200	do....b3	96⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer....b3	25⅞	500	do	97
800	N. Y. Cen....s3	105¼	300	Chi. & N. W....s3	28
1400	do	105¼	500	Ch. & N.W. Pr.	55
100	do....b10	105⅜	100	do....s3	55
500	do....s30	104⅞	500	do	54⅝
500	do....b10	105⅛	200	do	54¼
100	do	105⅜	400	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. s3	86⅛
900	Erie Railway....s3	65	100	do....b10	86⅜
1300	do....s3	64⅞	100	do	86⅛
400	do	65	100	do....s10	86¼
1300	do	64⅞	100	do....s3	86¼
300	do....s3	64¾	100	do	86¼
100	Hudson R. R....s3	108⅜	200	Wyoming V. Coal	57
200	do....s10	108⅜	100	Cum. Coal	47
200	do	108¼	100	do	47⅜
300	do	108⅜	100	do....s3	47
100	do....b3	108⅛	400	do....s3	47⅜
200	do....s30	108	100	do....b3	47¾
500	M. S. & N. I.	63	400	do	48
300	do	62⅞	100	do	48⅛
300	do....b3	62⅞	100	do....s3	48¼
100	do....s10	62¾	100	do	48¼
300	Clev. & Pitts.	68	100	do	48⅜
300	do....s3	68	1000	Mar. Min. Co. s10	11¾
500	do....s3	67⅞	4300	do	11
200	do	67⅞	700	do	10¾
500	do	67¾	200	do	10⅞

Market steady. Mariposa and Cumberland very much excited. Gold very active and firm; sales after call as high as 166¼. At the close of report it stood at 165¾.

Arrival of Californians.

The opposition California steamship *Western Metropolis*, for whose safety there had been some apprehension, arrived at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with about seven hundred passengers, who sailed from San Francisco on the 13th of February on the steamer *Moses Taylor*. The following is her passenger list, as reported in the Sacramento *Union*:

B. W. Lucas, Capt. Ed. Robinson, Mrs. Geo. D. Damon and two children, G. Allen and wife, C. L. Tilden, T. J. Schackelford, L. L. Crockett and wife, R. G. McCubbins, E. Tryon, Capt. G. W. Freeman, A. B. Glover, A. Bushwiler, Dr. J. N. Hall, C. B. Rawson, G. A. Taylor, S. L. Knight, Mrs. E. A. Bean, C. A. Hopkins and wife, G. W. Bradbury, F. Conden, Mrs. E. Oliver and child, J. C. Taylor, A. Borden, Mrs. Tyce and daughter, E. E. Montfoot, Mrs. Sherman, Mr. Early, wife and infant; A. Newcomb, Charles Riggers, Mrs. D. Barclay and two children; Mrs. Frank, W. J. McConor, W. J. Mosier, A. Evans, E. W. Frost, J. J. Banks, wife and two children, Mrs. Rose Glover, J. H. Shallenger, J. Faden, R. Eland, D. W. Hansann, R. Bridgmann, wife and two children; J. W. Cooper, D. Richards, wife and two children; Thomas Mooney, C. Reeves, F. W. Dearborn, Miss M. E. Hurley, C. F. Hamblen, J. S. McKenzie, wife and two infants; H. S. Cook, D. H. Snyder, J. R. Morgan, John Bennett, W. M. Causland, Tim Buel, T. L. Smith, H. Lyons, W. Thwaits, J. B. Stevens and wife, E. P. Brady and child, Mrs. E. J. Bryant, R. S. Stuart, wife and daughter; Arthur Bartch and wife, W. Tinsdale; B. Treadwell, J. W. Hartman, A. S. Davis, T. O. Simon and wife, S. H. Swain, R. D. Munson and wife, Alex. McGowan, Mrs. M. George and child, Mrs. Grapphulse, W. H. Merton, M. Shiner, F. W. Helwig, N. C. Bosworth, J. W. Birch, J. M. Penny, D. Kennaday, J. C. Underwood, Jos. A. Green, J. Abbott, Miss R. Culp, A. Pool, R. T. English, J. Dexter, J. Fennell, Mr. Crooks, J. Welch, H. K. Judah and boy, R. M. Black, Sophie White, R. A. Tayler, L. D. Baily, J. Trumbull, wife and three children; L. B. Bent, B. Lincoln, Mrs. Averill and two sons, Mrs. Sagendorf, V. B. Bullow, D. Green, S. C. Harris and boy, J. Jormuth, J. Handy and wife, J. W. Campher, P. H. Nutsell, A. H. Bates, E. Graham, Miss Coyte, J. Cooter and wife, L. Rasmussen and wife, J. Chancer and wife, C. Welting, Master Paul Bonnat, A. R. Fogg, Nicholas Stabler, N. Bahwell, C. W. Fox, wife and child; H. J. Teller, J. J. Prist, C. J. Ingersoll and wife, W. H. Bartelle and wife, N. Ambrose, R. Ambrose, E. R. Bakby, D. Gill, Henry Stoniegger, L. Williams, J. Clayton, J. C. Nokes, W. Wilmot, A. Deman and son, Jas. Clindinill, H. Arthur, D. B. Holman, J. L. Turner, H. A. Winter, B. F. McDaniels, A. D. McCulley, A. Tubbett, J. M. Thatcher, J. C. Voyeas, E. D. Severneck, Mrs. E. Hill and two children, J. M. Harrison and wife, D. Reynolds, C. E. Simpson, Mrs. Macomb and daughter, Juan Gonzales, A. C. Lawrence, Capt. Nicol, A. C. Lewis, C. F. McClernand, George Hoyt, A. Eppes, F. Fisher, J. Oaks and boy, H. Packer, G. F. Whiting, Peter Nelson, Miss E. Handy, James Bammond, R. Goodman, Joseph Pritsell, Mrs. Hawsler, A. Harrison, wife and daughter, A. Valentine, Edward Stearns, H. Schindler, Thomas McLean, T. G. Worster, S. Besse, wife and three children; George Elting, F. W. Smith, A. B. Stones, Mrs. H. F. Durgan, child and infant; E. Sails, S. J. Tuttle, Victor Trou and wife, W. E. Cowper, W. G. Kitzmiller and wife, G. B. Hobbs, A. Wallis, D. Thomas, G. F. Allardt, Nestor Smith, wife and child; Carmi Reynolds, James Arthur, Rufus White, Mrs. M. George and child, J. W. Shelling, M. S. Chase, H. J. Tuttle, M. M. Joslyn, T. F. Darley, C. Filer, J. C. Eastman, D. Ward, J. Zouvyer, E. W. Chase and about 400 others.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Liberty, from Havana and New-Orleans—James C. Arms and wife, Henry E. Dalton and wife, Mrs. E. Emmons and 2 children, Wm. P. Plunket, Esq., J. P. Lynch, Boston; Mrs. Charles N. Flanders, Wm. French, Mrs. C. A. Goldsmith, H. C. Phillips, Mrs. Dr. Eddy, James Cassidy, John O'Harra, Thomas Early, Mrs. Mehlisen, O. Degeman and lady, C. H. Oakes, Joseph Gagenheim, J. P. Williamson, [illegible] Conover and lady, James Haines and wife, F. A. De Witt, S. P. Sylvester, A. Rochereau, Arthur Shiff, Charles W. Gould, Boston; J. L. Warner, Boston; C. F. Jenny, A. Walsh, Thomas Mather, E. Brent, Cornelius O'Gunnan, Theodore Gebard, Edmund Daley, David McMahon. For Havana—Alfred J. Gerry, Charles J. Osborn, Wm. Arnold, E. Pierre, H. Buttman, H. Atkinson and lady, J. Flecke, Antonio de Wave, R. Blunt, S. Rieder, Miguel Rosete, Rachelia Louis.

MARCH 18—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Miss Fanny Gray, Wm. L. Rabb and lady, Alex. Ness, J. T. Palmer, Wm. E. Stein, W. H. Sargent, J. Durand, Clement Devereux, Thos. J. Kelly, C. L. McLean, H. C. McKown, Mr. Washington, E. H. Cummings and lady, E. Hamilton, H. J. De Wolf, W. E. Cameron, J. W. Cox, J. B. Rapp, F. E. Coulson, 46th Rifles, British Army, and W. Coulson, 58th Regt.; Robert Rogers, Jr., San Francisco; Alex. T. O. Lathers, D. Parry, of New-York; G. W. Houle, George Gee, J. H. Lowrey, T. Burn, Mr. Pinkerman, Dr. J. D. Brown and wife, M. Moran, Boston; Capt. E. Upton, New-York; Henry Moore, J. G. Smith, Geo. F. Johnson.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau and Havana—E. Rehrhand, O. Goebel, R. Carillo, E. Batzo, R. Alexander, J. Alexander, J. Furro, A. de Rosario, Mrs. H. Rand, M. Baird, W. Baird, D. Knowlton, L. del Val, E. Brugero, Mrs. C. Struck and child, Martinique, P. Dams, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, N. Suymmer, A. Sayago, C. A. Baumgarten, J. Morreson, A. Barillo, L. Abby, J. Fernandez, T. Peters, Mrs. Hall and child, R. Gratton, A. Arteaga, D. Varona, C. Gifford, D. Driscoll, H. Rodriguez, L. Munez, J. James, Mrs. James, J. Urquiza, J. J. Chambers, Mrs. Andrew A. Chase, W. A. Fleetwood, E. Talbot, A. Parry, W. H. Gundenbunk, J. H. Jansen, wife and child, Mrs. W. Cuthbert, Miss A. Callahan, Charles Camps, Mr. Powell, Mrs. R. Williamson, Mrs. E. Rockwell, Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. Tileston, C. O'Hagan, J. Gray, Dr. Webber and lady, Mr. Morton and lady, Mrs. Marcial, H. Smith, Mr. Hildersheim, J. S. Howell, W. McLean, J. F. Forreston, P. McGarr, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. E. Sterritt, Mrs. R. Colville, J. H. Frost, Mr. Townsend, D. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers and 2 children, M. Carroll, R. R. Hall, Dr. Duncombe, J. G. Anderson, Master Grissom, A. Lloyd, Mr. Hertach, J. F. Jobson, J. Curtis, J. A. Martin and servant, L. D. Beeton and lady, J. Mahon, Y. A. R. Webster, J. G. Banking, Miss C. Graham, R. Green, J. B. Squires, G. Williams, W. McAllister, lady, 3 children and 2 servants, A. Scott, J. Gatheie, E. Kennebarn, E. N. Pratt, Mr. Black, lady and child, Miss Black, H. A. Farrington, Mr. Smith, Mr. Burrows, F. McKinney, Mr. Fieldhouse, J. Bogan, and 46 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 06 | Sun sets.... 6 13 | Moon rises.... 12 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 12 17 | Gov. Island.. 1 06 | Hell Gate.. 2 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 18.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Liberty, Wilson, Havana and New-Orleans, Hargous & Co.; Illinois, Deaken, Cape Fear River, U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamers Kingfisher, Rector, Baltimore, E. Bynner; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore; Carolina, Phillips, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew.

Barks Alamo, (Brem.,) Stricker, Bremen, Schölberg & Koper; Maryland, (Brem.,) Suffins, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Marie Louise, (Br.,) Snand, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Son.

Brig Veteran, Snow, Matamoras, G. Wheelwright & Co.

Schooners E. Lake, Risley, Philadelphia; Abigail Jennings, Nash, Acomac; H. Lawrence, Jackson, Georgetown, Nott Bedell; Chariot, Cole, Philadelphia, Tupper & Beattie; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, J. C. Dayton; Jane V. Durfee, Davis, Newbern, L. Kenney; J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Brooks, Guadaloupe and St. Kitts, D. R. De Wolf; Highland Chief, Freeman, Fortress Monroe, Crowell & Paine; G. T. Hubbard, Soper, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Western Metropolis, Hilton, Greytown, Nic., March 8, via Havana 13th, with passengers and mails to the Central American Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; put into Havana for a supply of water. The bark J. A. Bishop, McClellan, was to leave Havana for Nassau on the 13th inst. The blockade-runner steamer Wren (owned at Havana) arrived at Havana 11th inst., from Galveston, with 600 bales of cotton on board. The W. M. brings the mails from Nicaragua and Havana.

Swedish steam frigate Vanadis, Capt. Melander, Matanzas 9 ds. The V. is a screw steamer, of 400 horse power; mounts 22 guns, and has a crew of 301 officers and men.

U. S. steamer Narragansett, S. E. Woodworth commanding, Rio Janeiro Feb. 1, via St. Thomas March 10. 17th inst., 6 P. M., saw steamship Mississippi, standing south.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Pepper, Fortress Monroe 22 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, ——, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Saxon, Lavender, Norfolk, with mdse. to Whitney & Hathaway.

Ship Caravan, Lawler, Pensacola 12 ds., in ballast to Howland & Frothingham. Left ships Owego, Norton, for New-York next day; Underwriter, Ontario and Cutwater, unc.

Bark Wm. Van Name, Cook, New-Orleans 12 ds., with flour and corn to master. March 16, came to anchor off the Highlands at 1 A. M., thick fog and wind blowing a gale.

Bark Thomas Pope, Alexander, Gaboon River, W. C. A., 58 ds., with palm oil, etc., to Yates & Porterfield. March 15, spoke bark Golden Sunset, from Chili for Liverpool; supplied her with provisions.

Bark Centenary, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cook, Newport, Eng., Nov. 7, via Bermuda March 9, with coal to Boyd & Hincken. Put into Bermuda for repairs, having had heavy weather; lost spars, sails, etc.

Bark Edward Albro, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Kitchen, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Antelope, Dantz, Arroyo, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffee.

Bark Eugenia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dennis, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., with wool and hides to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turks Island,) Kohl, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to Fowler & Jeya. Had heavy weather; lost fore and foretopsail yards; lost and split sails, etc. March 11, off Hatteras, saw brig Wild Hunter, bound N.

Brig Haken Adelsteen, (Norw.,) Midell, Palermo 58 ds., with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 9.

Brig Time, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Smith, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with molasses to J. H. Woodhouse.

Brig Louisa, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Atwood, Nuevitas 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Karnak, (Br.,) Locke, Matamoras 19 ds., with cotton to master. Sld. in co. with brig J. Crow, Brown, for Cuba.

Bark Jupiter, (Russ.,) Kuckera, Genoa 30 ds.; passed Gibraltar Feb. 20, in ballast to H. Koop & Co.

Brig Teresita, Hill, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Antonio Mathe, (of Belize, Hond.,) Marshall, Belize 15 ds., with logwood, etc., to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Brig Jane, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) McClellan, Matamoras 34 ds., with cotton to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Belgique, (Belg.,) Ferange, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to Napier & Welsford.

Brig Solferino, (of Bermuda,) Higgins, Jobos, P. R., March 6, with sugar to Burdett & Everett. Had very weather on the coast; lost sails, etc. March 16, off Cape May, passed a sunken vessel, of about 200 tons burden.

Brig Amazon, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Thompson, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to G. F. Penniston & Co.

Brig Lydia A. Cole, (of Turks Island,) Waugh, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Prairie Rose, (of Harnswell,) Littlefield, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with bark Villafranca, for New-York.

Brig Newsboy, (Br.,) Punton, Rio Janeiro 63 ds., with coffee to Geo. F. Bulley. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails, etc.

Schr. A. T. Kingsley, (of Columbia Falls, Me.,) Munson, Cienfuegos 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Schr. Ellen Linton, (of Economy, N. S.,) Marsh, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Geo. F. Penniston. Had heavy weather; lost foreboom and jibboom.

Schr. Garland, Norton, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Proctor, Charlottetown, via Shelburne 10 ds., with oats to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Fanny Keating, Rich, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Philadelphia, for Boston.

BELOW—Ship Atmosphere, Eves, from Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, Liberty, Constitution, Melville.
Ship President Fillmore.
Bark Ella Virginia.
Brigs Bogota, Jaboticaa.
Schooners Isabel Alberto, E. A. Conklin, Mayflower, J. Forsyth, M. S. Tibbitts, Lucia Ives.

Spoken, &c.

Laura—brig, from Antigua for Port Medway, N. S., March 14, off Hatteras.

Marine—brig, from Boston for Cienfuegos, March 11, lat. 30, lon. 78.

Navigator—schr., hence, bound S., March 14, lat. 33 30, lon. 75 52.

Sea Lark—brig, of Boston, for Matanzas, March 11, lat. 32, lon. 72 50.

Sarah Attie—brig, Jenkins, from Matamoras for Sagua, March 11, off Tortugas.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, March 10, ship Hemisphere, Pendleton, leaking very badly, discharging her cargo of coal, and will probably have to be condemned; ship Holyhead, Davenport, from Cette for Boston, when within 160 miles of Boston, lost everything above her lower masts; brig Gilmore Meredith, Snow, with loss of spars and sails; brig Ida L. Ray, Ray, with loss of all her spare and sails.

At Matamoras, Feb. 27, barks Sallie Bemsel, Leavitt, for New-York; Consul, Gardner, for Liverpool; brigs Emma Dean, Mount, for New-York, ldg.; C. D. Dobbins, Perkins, for do. do.; Adelphi, Hathorn, dischg.; schr. Matamoras, Russell, for New-York, ldg.

At Sagua, March 10, bark Ida Carter, for New-York in 3 ds.; brig Neva, for do. in 3 ds.

At Cienfuegos, March 7, bark Dirigo, for New-York in 10 ds.; schrs. Alcora, for do.; Senator, do. do. in 8 days.

At Arroyo, P. R., March 4, schr. Blanche, for New-York in 4 days.

At Belize, March 3, brig Grace Worthington, dischg.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 220, March 17, 1865.
19, 46, 13, 20, 22, 58, 51, 19, 57, 52, 9, 3, 75, 23.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 221, March 18, 1865.
2, 18, 44, 26, 50, 71, 8, 51, 27, 11, 69, 65, 77, 40.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 220, March 17, 1865.
65, 25, 77, 23, 70, 58, 13, 16, 66, 43, 74, 24, 67.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 222, March 18, 1865.
51, 49, 8, 26, 52, 36, 11, 60, 10, 72, 44, 59, 53.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 130, March 17, 1865.
38, 16, 56, 34, 1, 12, 10, 73, 57, 21, 41, 30, 75, 76.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 131, March 18, 1865.
54, 50, 9, 15, 2, 31, 5, 19, 22, 20, 68, 70, 33, 14.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 130, March 17, 1865.
66, 68, 54, 29, 44, 52, 38, 5, 1, 62, 15, 42, 78.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 132, March 18, 1865.
71, 19, 65, 78, 9, 5, 54, 46, 20, 76, 25, 3, 23.

LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 361, March 17, 1865.
66, 62, 1, 51, 63, 18, 39, 71, 24, 73, 14, 2, 27, 60.

LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 362, March 18, 1865.
23, 69, 11, 62, 29, 36, 70, 8, 40, 26, 65, 44, 60, 32.

LIBRARY—CLASS No. 663, March 17, 1865.
38, 57, 27, 78, 73, 1, 47, 43, 66, 14, 71, 3, 12.

LIBRARY—CLASS No. 664, March 18, 1865.
22, 14, 40, 63, 75, 36, 25, 54, 1, 78, 9, 30, 42.

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